Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

VOL. LX. No. 3. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1901. FOR RATES SEE PAGE 7.

LEHN & FINK, - New York

Offer at special prices

SUMATRA GUM BENZOIN
RESIN SCAMMONY
OIL CROTON
NEW GERMAN CHAMOMILES
SESAME OIL
MALAGA OLIVE OIL

LIBRARY OF AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Chas. Cooper & Co. 194 Worth St., New York CHEMISTS,

Extra Refined Wood Alcohol, Oil of Vitriol, AMYL ACETATE, SOLUBLE COTTON.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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DINGEE, WEINMAN & CO.

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Manhattan Spirit Co.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Wood Alcohol

AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Columbian Spirit

PRICE LIST.

Extra Refined 95% - - 60c. Per Gallon
Special Refined 97% - 65c. " "
COLUMBIAN SPIRIT } 1.50 " "
A pure methyl alcohol.

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WILLIAM S. GRAY	76 William St., New York City.
PIERCE & STEVENS	Buffalo, N. Y.
H. C. COLLIER	Binghamton, N. Y.
WM. H. SWIFT & CO	75 and 77 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
MARTIN THAYER	50 Central St., Boston, Mass.
M. L. BARRETT & CO	219 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
F. W. THURSTON & CO	29 River St., Chicago, Ill.
PAUL A. DAVIS, JR	136 N. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.
A. L. WEBB & SONS	Baltimore, Md.
C. B. LYON & BRO	St. Paul, Minn.
ABNER HOOD	Kansas City, Mo.
RICHARDSON DRUG CO	Omaha, Nebr.
W. A. HOVER & CO	Denver, Col.
THE BEHRENS DRUG CO	Waco and Houston, Texas.
W. P. FULLER & CO	San Francisco, Cal.
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ESTABLISHED 1852
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Thresher's Varnishes and Genuine Kettle-Boiled Linseed Oil

are always highest standard for quality. Send orders to
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GEO. H. LEONARD & CO., Boston, IMPORTERS AND REFINERS

COD, MENHADEN, COD LIVER AND OLIVE OILS,
WHITE FISH OIL, DEGRAS,
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PURE PERMANENT TINTS ARE PRODUCED

with

BLUE SEAL WHITE LEAD

Combination of Pure Carbonate of Lead and Zinc in Linseed Oil. Absorbs more Oil than Pure White Lead, consequently wears longer and better.

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Trade Mark. **W. H. B.** Registered No. 29,519.

EVERY CAKE STAMPED "W. H. B." and moulded in

3-lb. cakes, with wrappers, and packed in cases of about 130 lbs.; 1-lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 lbs.; ½-lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 lbs.; ¼-lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 lbs.; 1-oz. cakes, in 2-lb. parcels, and packed in cases of 64 lbs.

We will mould these goods in 4-lb. and 8-lb. blocks if desired

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FLETCHER MANUFACTURING CO. ESTAB. 1793.

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Nos. 133, 135 & 137 Front St., New York.
Plumbago, Kauri Gum, Manila Gum,
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THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD

JAMES A. WEBB & SON, 165 Pearl Street, NEW YORK

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CHARLES MILLER, President. **FRANKLIN. PA.**

Galena Oils are the standard railway lubricants of America.

Galena Oils are used exclusively on nineteen-twentieths of the total railway mileage of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Galena Oils lubricate the fastest trains of the world, and hot bearings as a result of defective lubrication are unknown to the patrons of Galena Oil Company.

Galena Oils are manufactured exclusively by Galena Oil Company.

Principal Office and Works, ... **FRANKLIN, PA.**

STANDARD OIL CO. Boston Dept.

Sell the Finest Grade of Stove Naphtha for

VAPOR STOVES

The disagreable features connected with cooking are done away with by the use of a **Vapor Stove.**

There is no kindling to prepare, no ashes to remove and no waiting for sufficient heat.

Its full power is instantly developed and ceases at your touch.

Its first cost is in itself attractive.

Its fuel cost is less than One-Half Cent per Hour.

Cable Address, "Regent, New York."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

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Blumenstrasse 15, Frankfort A/M, Germany
5 Puerto del Angel, Barcelona, Spain.
21 Esplanade Road, Bombay, India.

Billiter Buildings, 22 Billiter Street, London, E. C. Eng.
25 Boulevard Haussman, Paris, France.
Collins & William Streets, Melbourne, Australia.
21 Strand Road, Calcutta, India.

BEST

Petroleum Lubricants

OF GREAT BODY OR VISCOSITY AND HIGH FLASH.

Pale Spindle, Machinery and Engine Oils.

BAYONNE ENGINE OIL. In exclusive Use by the English Admiralty.

RAILROAD ENGINE AND CAR OILS **300S MINERAL COLZA OIL**

CYLINDER OILS

LUBRICATING GREASES **PARAFFINE SCALE AND WAX**

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OIL CITY, PA.	PITTSBURGH, PA.	BAYONNE, N. J.	HUNTER'S POINT, N. Y.	PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

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OULD FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISE IN THESE COLUMNS.

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS is used in the manufacture of OILS, PAINTS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS, Etc. We will bring you in direct contact with the largest manufacturers in these lines.

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BORNE, SCRYMSER COMPANY,

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CYLINDER OILS,

Engine Oils, Machinery Oils, Railroad Engine and Car Oils

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3 Adelaide Place, London Bridge, London, Eng
18 St. Ann Street, Manchester, Eng.
57 West Nile Street, Glasgow, Scotland.
4 Rue Chauchat, Paris, France.
52 Dovenhof, Hamburg, Germany.

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REFINERS OF

PETROLEUM

Manufacturers of CAR and AXLE GREASE

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

816 Olive St., Odd Fellows Bldg, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

Depots in all Towns in the SOUTHWEST and OLD MEXICO

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY PRODUCT OF PETROLEUM.

Atlantic Refining Co., . ECLIPSE WORKS

OF FRANKLIN, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lubricating and Burning Oils of all Grades and Gravities and Cold Test

ADAPTED TO THE WEATHER AND CLIMATE.

We make 300 deg. test BURNING OIL A SPECIALTY. We have the largest Filtering capacity in the world, and turn out a very large amount of every grade of filtered petroleum. Our WOOL OIL STOCKS and NEUTRAL OILS are used the world over.

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated

MATCHLESS VALVE and CYLINDER OIL

Warranted not to CORRODE the IRON or EAT the PACKING, and to make more mileage than tallow or lard, and which we sell only to Railroad Companies or through our authorized Agents. The Matchless Cylinder Oil cannot be bought of dealers. In use on 60 Railways.

Main Office, Franklin, Pa. Refineries: Franklin, Pa., Orleans, N. Y., Erie, Pa.

Directory for Buyers.

This list is intended to assist buyers in quickly ascertaining who are headquarters for everything in the Chemical, Drug, Oil, Paint, Dyestuffs, Fertilizers, Naval Stores and allied trades, also Machinery manufacturers. The names given in this list are those of representative concerns and it is respectfully requested, when communicating with any of them, that the fact that the name was taken from this list be mentioned, For Machinery advertisements see page 23.

ACETANILID.

C. Bischoff & Co., 87 Park Place, New York.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.

ACETATE OF ALUMINA.

Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston

ACETATE OF LEAD.

General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.

ACETATE OF SODA.

General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and New York.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.

ACETIC ACID.

Chesco Chemical Co., Byers, Chester Co., Pa.
Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.

ACETONE.

Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo, and New York.

ALIZARINE COLORS.

F. E. Atteaux & Co., 174-176 Purchase St., Boston.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.

ALKALI.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence.
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich, Eng.
Hollingsworth & Peterson, 653 Bourse, Phila.
Linder & Meyer, 89 State St., Boston.
Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, New York, and New York.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.

ALUM.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.

ALUMINA.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.

AMONIUM PHOSPHATE.

Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

AMYL ACETATE.

Albany Chemical Co., Albany N. Y.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Maas & Waldstein, 107 Murray St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., 100 William St., New York.

ANILINES.

F. E. Atteaux & Co., Boston.
Berlin Aniline Works, 72 Front St., New York.
C. Bischoff & Co., 87 Park Place, New York.
Heller & Merz Co., 22 Cliff St., New York.
Howe, Fuller & Trunkett, 92 State St., Boston.
Victor Koechl & Co., 122 Hudson St., N. Y.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 182 Front St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo, and New York.

ANTIMONY.

Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland.

AQUA AMMONIA.

Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Heller, Hirsh & Co., 62 William St., N. Y.
Columbia Chemical Works, 43 Sedgwick St., Brooklyn.
Geo. A. Erkenbrach, 115 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
The Cochrane Chem. Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARSENIC.

Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland, O.
Edw. Hill's Son & Co., 27 Cedar St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo, and New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASPHALTUM.

Gilson Asphaltum Co., St. Louis.
John S. Lamson & Bro., 77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau, 32 Broadway.

AXLE GREASE.

Standard Oil Co., New York.

BARIUM HYDRATE.

United Barium Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

BARYTES.

Gabriel & Schall, 205 Pearl St., New York.
Dingee, Weinman & Co., Lynchburg, Va.

BEESWAX.

W. H. Bowdlear & Co., Boston, Mass.
Smith & Nichols, 145 Front St., New York.
Tidewater Oil Co., 12 Broadway, New York.

BI-CARB, SODA.

Church & Dwight Co., 63-65 Wall St., N. Y.
Diamond Soda Works, Milwaukee, Wis.
Edward Hill's Son & Co., 25 Cedar St., N. Y.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH.

Baltimore Chrome Works, Baltimore, Md.
Ferguson Bros., Philadelphia.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON.

Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
E. R. Taylor, Penn Yan, N. Y.

BISULPHATE OF SODA.

Cochrane Chem. Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.

BLEACHING POWDER.

Acker Process Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Hollingsworth & Peterson, Philadelphia.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St. New York.
Linder & Meyer, 89 State St., Boston.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, 46 Cedar St., New York.
The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.

BLUE VITRIOL.

Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.

BONE BLACK.

Binney & Smith, 81 Fulton St., New York.
Lister's Agri. Chem. Wks., 26 B'way, N. Y.

BORACIC ACID.

Pacific Coast Borax Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BORAX.

Pacific Coast Borax Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CACAO BEANS.

J. Fritzlin, Amsterdam.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.

Carbondale Machine Co., Carbondale, Pa.

CAMPHOR.

American Camphor Refining Co., 14 Fulton St., Boston, and 5 Platt St., New York.
H. J. Baker & Bro., 100 William St., N. Y.
Flint, Eddy & American Trading Co., 30 Broad St., New York.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.

CANARY SEED.

Herm. A. Holstein, Constantinople, Turkey.

CANDLES.

Frank L. Young & Kimball, New Bedford, Mass.

CANDLE TAR.

Benj. R. Vickers & Sons, Leeds, England.

CAPSULES.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

CARBOLIC ACID.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
Merck & Co., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., 100 William St., New York.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.

Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Edw. Hill's Son & Co., 27 Cedar St., N. Y.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARBON BLACK.

Binney & Smith, 81-83 Fulton St., New York.
Godfrey L. Cabot, 10 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

CASCARA.

McKesson & Robbins, New York.

CASTOR OIL.

H. J. Baker & Bro., 100 William St., N. Y.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

CAUSTIC SODA.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Edward Hill's Son & Co., 25 Cedar St., N. Y.
Hollingsworth & Peterson, 653 Bourse, Phila.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Linder & Meyer, 89 State St., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.
Isaac Winkler & Bro., Cincinnati, O.
York Chemical Co., 89 Sedgwick St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS.

J. S. Stillwell M. Sc., 156 Broadway, New York.

CHEMISTS—EXPERT.

Peter T. Austen, 80 Broad St., New York.

CHINA CLAY.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., Philadelphia.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.

Dillon & Co., 20 Cedar St., New York.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Linder & Meyer, 89 State St., Boston.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, 46 Cedar St., New York.
Rogers & Pyatt, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo, and New York.

CHLORATE OF SODA.

A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, 46 Cedar St., New York.

CHLORIDE OF ALUMINA.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.

CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

Berlin Aniline Works, 72 Front St., New York.
Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.

CHLOROFORM.

Albany Chemical Co., Albany, N. Y.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William St., New York.

CINCHONA BARK.

J. Fritzlin, Amsterdam.
McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton St., New York.

COAL TAR OILS.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Pocahontas Collieries Co., 771 Bullitt Bldg., Philadelphia.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS.

F. E. Atteaux & Co., 174-176 Purchase St., Boston.
Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Pocahontas Collieries Co., Philadelphia.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

COCOA BUTTER.

J. Fritzlin, Amsterdam.
Thurston & Braidich, New York.

COCAINE.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William St., New York.

COCOANUT OIL.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Edw. Hill's Son & Co., 25-27 Cedar St., N. Y.
India Refining Co., Philadelphia.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Parmele, Plash & King, 35 B'way, New York.
Paterson, Boardman & Co., 133-137 Front St., New York.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.
Isaac Winkler & Bro., Cincinnati, O.

COD LIVER OIL.

A. W. Dodd & Co., Gloucester, Mass.
Isdahl & Co., Bergen, Norway.
Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.

COLD WATER PAINT.

Columbia Refining Co., 32 B'way, New York
Muralo Co., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

COPPERAS.

American Steel & Wire Co., New York.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
S. P. Wetherill Co., New York & Philadelphia
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

CORN OIL.

Aspegren & Co., Produce Exch., New York.
Elbert & Gardner, 11 Broadway, New York.
National Starch Co., 24 State St., New York.
Parmele, Plash & King, 35 B'way, New York
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

COTTON SEED OIL.

American Cotton Oil Co., 27 Beaver St., N. Y.
Elbert & Gardner, 11 Broadway, New York.
Globe Refinery Co., Louisville, Ky.
Julius Davidson, 40 Armour Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Kentucky Refining Co., Louisville, Ky.
Louisville Cotton Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.
Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.
Chas. B. Tainter & Co., 2 & 4 Stone St., N. Y.
Trinity Cotton Oil Co., Dallas, Tex.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

COTTON SEED FOOTS.

Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

CREAM TARTAR.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
Tartar Chemical Co., 47 Cedar St., New York.

CRUDE DRUGS.

Dodge & Olcott, 86 William St., New York.
E. Fassbender & Co., Rotterdam, Holland.
J. L. Hopkins & Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
McKesson & Robbins, 92 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and 92 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Schieffelin & Co., New York.
Thurston & Braidich, 130 William St., N. Y.

DEGRAS.

Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
Alex. P. Mende & Co., 536 W. 14th St., N. Y.
Benj. R. Vickers & Sons, Leeds, England.

DOUBLE MANURE SALT.

German Kali Works, 93 Nassau St., New York.
Hamilton H. Salmon & Co., 133-137 Front St., New York.

DRY COLORS.

American Steel & Wire Co., New York.
Lewis Berger & Sons, 100 William St., N. Y.
Cawley, Clark & Co., 272 Passaic St., Newark, N. J.
The Cleveland Color Co., Cleveland, O.
Gabriel & Schall, 205 Pearl St., New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Bruno Lampel, Cologne, Ehrenfeld-on-the-Rhine, Germany.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Pittsburgh Iron Paint Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. W. Smith, Ltd., 79 Duane St., New York.
J. Lee Smith & Co., 59 Frankfort St., N. Y.
The S. P. Wetherill Co., New York & Phila.
D. F. Tiemann & Co., 44-46 Duane St., N. Y.
R. J. Waddell & Co., 52 Beekman St., N. Y.
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

DYESTUFFS.

Arnold, Hoffmann & Co., Providence, R. I.
F. E. Atteaux & Co., 174-176 Purchase St., Boston.
E. Fassbender & Co., Rotterdam, Holland.
Innis & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
John D. Lewis, 304 Exchange Pl., Providence.
Alex. P. Mende & Co., 536 W. 14th St., N. Y.
Roger Schultz & Co., Marseilles, France.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo, and New York.

DYEWOOD EXTRACTS.

F. E. Atteaux & Co., 174-176 Purchase St., Boston.
Howe, Fuller & Trunkett, 92 State St., Boston.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
John D. Lewis, 3 & 4 Exchange Pl., Providence.
Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
The Sharpless Dyewood Extract Co., 648-651 Bourse, Philadelphia.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Arthur A. Barrett, Messina, Sicily.
W. J. Bush & Co., 5 Jones Lane, New York.
Antoine Chiris, 18-20 Platt St., New York.
F. A. Corio, Messina, Sicily.
John C. Diehl & Dreyer, 33-37 South William St., New York.
Dodge & Olcott, 86 William St., New York.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Fischer Chemical Importing Co., 14 Platt St., New York.
D. W. Hutchinson, 5 Cedar St., New York.
Magnus & Lauer, 92 Pearl St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
O. Porsch Chem. Co., 62 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
F. M. Rudd, Bronson, Mich.

ETHERS.

Chesco Chemical Co., Byers, Chester Co., Pa.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Geo. A. Erkenbach, 115 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.

FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works, 26 Broadway, New York.
German Kali Works, 199 Nassau St., N. Y.
H. H. Salmon & Co., 133 Front St., New York.
Geo. M. Sterne & Co., Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

FORMALDEHYDE.

Fries Bros., 92 Reade St., New York.
Victor Koechl & Co., 122 Hudson St., N. Y.
Merck & Co., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

FULLER'S EARTH.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.

FUSEL OIL.

Albany Chemical Co., Albany, N. Y.
Maas & Waldstein, 107 Murray St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

GASOLENE.

Crew Levick Company, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co. 26 Broadway, New York.
The Paragon Refining Co., Toledo.

GELATINE.

Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit.

GLAUBER SALTS.

General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
The Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
The Cochrane Chem. Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GLUE.

Arabol Mfg. Co., 155 William St., New York.
Lister's Agri. Chem. Works, 26 B'way, N. Y.
Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit.
Rogers & Pyatt, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

GLYCERINE.

The Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland, O.
Wm. F. Jobbins, Aurora, Ill.
Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.

GUMS.

Arnold, Hoffmann & Co., Providence, R. I.
Herm. A. Holstein, Constantinople, Turkey.
Alfred A. Keun & Co., Smyrna, Turkey.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton St., New York.
Parke, Davis & Co., 90 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Thurston & Braidich 130 William St., N. Y.

HAARLEM OIL.

Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
J. Fritzlin, Amsterdam.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID.

General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.

F. E. Atteaux & Co., Boston, Mass.
Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
The Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 182 Front St., New York.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.

ICE MACHINE OIL.

Tidewater Oil Co., 12 Broadway, New York.

ILLUMINATING OILS.

Atlantic Refining Co., Reading.
Freedom Oil Works Co., Freedom, Pa.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
The Paragon Refining Co., Toledo, O.
Union Petroleum Co., 138 S. Fourth St., Phila.

INDIGO.

Arnold, Hoffmann & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.
Howe, Fuller & Trunkett, 92 State St., Boston.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Taylor & Barker, Lowell, Mass.

INFUSORIAL EARTH.

Chas. Adolf Wolff, 32 Park Place, New York.

LAMP WICKS.

Fletcher Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.
Standard Oil Co., 26 Broadway, New York.

LAMP BLACK.

Binney & Smith, 81-83 Fulton St., New York.
Seaver & Co., 120 Milk St., Boston.
D. F. Tiemann & Co., 44 Duane St., N. Y.

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., 100 William St., New York.
Colwell Lead Co., 63 Center St., New York.

LINSEED OIL.

American Linseed Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., 100 William St., New York.
Euston & Co., Chicago.
National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.
Spencer Kellogg, Buffalo, N. Y.
Thresher & Co., Dayton, O.
A. L. Webb & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

LITHARGE.

Electrical Lead Reduction Co., Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, and 71 Broadway, New York.
Coleman White Lead Co., 31 State St., Boston.

LUBRICATING OILS.

Freedom Oil Works Co., Freedom, Pa.
Galena Oil Company, Franklin, Pa.
Signal Oil Co., Franklin, Pa.

MANGANESE.

Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland.
Kendall & Flick, Washington, D. C.
Jno. S. Lamson & Bro., 77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

Geo. M. Sterne & Co., Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

Chesco Chemical Co., Byers, Chester Co., Pa.
Columbia Chemical Works, 43 Sedgwick St., Brooklyn.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Geo. A. Erkenbrach, 115 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Fries Bros., 92 Reade St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland and New York.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
Merck & Co., New York.
Parke, Davis & Co., New York and Detroit.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
Rosengarten & Sons, Philadelphia.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MENHADEN OIL.

Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
W. A. Robinson & Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Frank L. Young & Kimball, New Bedford, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arthur Kleve, Broker, 80 William St. N. Y.
St. Lawrence Power Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.
N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
Thomas Publishing Co., 220 Broadway, N. Y.
N. J. Title & Guarantee & Trust Co., Jersey City, N. J.

MORPHINE.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Rosengarten & Sons, Philadelphia.
Zimmer & Co., Frankfort-o-Main, Germany.

MURIATIC ACID.

Cochrane Chem. Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.

MYRBANE.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Berlin Aniline Works, 72 Front St., New York.
Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., New York.

NAPHTHA.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Crew Levick Company, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
The Paragon Refining Co., Toledo, O.

NAPHTHALINES.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., New York

NAVAL STORES.

Florida Naval Stores & Com. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

NITRATE OF SODA.

Battelle & Renwick, 163 Front St., New York.
The Geo. F. Taylor Co., 80 Pine St., New York

NITRATE OF STRONTIA.

R. W. Phair & Co., 16 Platt St., New York.
Rogers & Fyatt, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

NITRIC ACID.

The Baker & Adamson Chem. Co., Easton, Pa.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
The Cochrane Chem. Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
The Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.

OCHER.

Bruno Lampel, Cologne, Ehrenfeld-on-the-Rhine, Germany.
J. Lee Smith & Co., 59 Frankfort St., N. Y.
D. F. Tiemann & Co., 44 Duane St., New York.
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL.

American Cotton Oil Co., 27 Beaver St., N. Y.
Globe Refinery Co., Louisville, Ky.
C. B. Tainter & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.

OIL OF VITRIOL (Sulphuric Acid).

The Baker & Adamson Chem. Co., Easton, Pa.
Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kerby St., Boston.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
General Chem. Co., 608 Bourse, Philadelphia.
The Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
T. P. Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.

OLIVE OIL.

Elbert & Gardner, 11 Broadway, New York.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

OPIUM.

Edw. Hill's Son & Co., 25-27 Cedar St., N. Y.
Herm. A. Holstein, Constantinople, Turkey.
Alfred A. Kuen & Co., Smyrna, Turkey.
A. Lavino & Co., Smyrna (Asia Minor).
Les Fils de F. Balladur, Smyrna (Asia Minor),
Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
Rosengarten & Sons, Philadelphia.
Thurston & Braidich, 128 William St., N. Y.

OXIDE OF ZINC.

Gabriel & Schall, 205 Pearl St., New York.
New Jersey Zinc Co., 11 Broadway, New York.
J. Lee Smith & Co., 59 Frankfort St., N. Y.
S. P. Wetherell Co., New York and Phila.

PAINTS.

Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., New Milford, Conn. and New York.
Samuel H. French & Co., Philadelphia.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia.
John W. Masury & Son, New York.
J. Lee Smith & Co., 59 Frankfort St., N. Y.
D. F. Tiemann & Co., 44 Duane St., N. Y.
Wm. Waterall & Co., Philadelphia.
S. P. Wetherell Co., New York and Phila.
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

PALM OIL.

James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Parmele, Flash & King, 35 B'way, New York.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

PARAFFINE OIL.

Manufacturers' Paraffine Co., Chester, Pa.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
Tidewater Oil Co., New York.

PARAFFINE WAX.

Crew, Levick Co., Philadelphia.
Manufacturers' Paraffine Co., Chester, Pa.
Smith & Nichols, 145-147 Front St., New York.
Standard Oil Co., 408 W 14th St., New York.
Tidewater Oil Co., 12 Broadway, New York.

PETROLEUM.

Atlantic Refining Co., Franklin, Pa.
Borne, Scrymser Co., 80 South St., New York.
Crew Levick Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
The Paragon Refining Co., Toledo, O.
Union Petroleum Co., 138 S. Fourth St., Phila.
Waters-Pierce Oil Co., 816 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

PHOSPHORUS.

General Chem. Co., 608 Bourse, Philadelphia.

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH.

Baltimore Chrome Works, Baltimore, Md.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

PLUMBAGO.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Paterson, Boardman & Co., 133-137 Front St., New York.

PUTTY.

E. S. Belknap Mfg. Co., 8 Gold St., New York.

QUICKSILVER.

Haas Bros., 27 William St., New York.

QUININE.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, 114 William St., New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William St., New York.
Rosengarten & Sons, 12 Gold St., New York.

RAPE SEED OIL.

Benj. R. Vickers & Sons, Leeds, England.

RED OIL.

Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

ROSIN.

Florida Naval Stores & Commission Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
A. L. Webb & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

ROTTEN STONE.

R. J. Waddell & Co., 52 Beekman St., N. Y.

SAL AMMONIAC.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
The Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., Philadelphia.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

SAL SODA.

Church & Dwight Co., 63-65 Wall St., N. Y.
Diamond Soda Works, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Hollingsworth & Peterson, 653 Bourse, Phila.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.

SALT CAKE.

General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
The Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and N. Y.

SALTPETRE.

Battelle & Renwick, 163 Front St., New York.

SEEDS.

J. Fritzlin, Amsterdam.
Les Fils de F. Balladur, Smyrna (Asia Minor).
Planchon Ainee, Marseilles, France.
Roger Schultz & Co., Marseilles, France.

SHELLAC.

New York Shellac Co., 229 Pearl St., N. Y.
Rogers & Pyatt, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

SODA ASH.

Arnold, Hoffmann & Co., Providence.
Edw. Hill's Son & Co., 25 Cedar St., N. Y.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.
Isaac Winkler & Bro., Cincinnati, O.

SOLUBLE COTTON.

Billings, Clapp Co., Boston, Mass.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Geo. A. Erkenbrach, 115 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Maas & Waldstein, 107 Murray St., New York

STONEWARE.

O. Porsch Chemical Co., 62 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Arthur J. Weeks, Akron, O.

STRYCHNINE.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.

SUGAR OF MILK.

Merck & Co., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Lister's Agri. Chem. Works, 26 B'way, N. Y.
New England Gas & Coke Co., 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

SULPHATE OF SODA.

Cochrane Chem. Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.

SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE.

Battelle & Renwick, 163 Front St., New York.
T. & S. C. White Co., 28 Burling Slip, N. Y.

TALLOW.

Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

TARTARIC ACID.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Tartar Chemical Co., 47 Cedar St., New York.

TIN CANS.

American Can Co., 11 Broadway, New York.

TURPENTINE.

Florida Naval Stores & Com'n Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
A. L. Webb & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

ULTRAMARINE.

The Heller & Merz Co., 29 Cliff St., New York.

VANILLA BEANS.

Dodge & Olcott, 86 William St., New York.
Thurston & Braidich, 128 William St., N. Y.

VANILLIN.

W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., 5 Jones Lane, N. Y.
Fries Bros., 92 Reade St., New York.
Magnus & Lauer, 92 Pearl St., New York.
O. Porsch Chem. Co., 62 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

VARNISH.

Atlantic Drier & Varnish Co., Phila., Pa.
Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., New Milford, Conn., and New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
John W. Masury & Son, New York.
Thresher & Co., Dayton, O.
Wm. Waterall & Co., Philadelphia.

VARNISH GUMS.

Edw. Hill's Son & Co., 27 Cedar St., N. Y.
John S. Lamson & Bro., 77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Paterson, Boardman & Co., 133-137 Front St., New York.
Rogers & Pyatt, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.
S. Winterbourne & Co., 94 Pine St., New York.

WHITE LEAD.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., 100 William St., New York.
Coleman White Lead Co., 31 State St., Boston.
Samuel H. French & Co., Philadelphia.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 182 Front St., New York.
National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York
J. Lee Smith & Co., 59 Frankfort St., N. Y.
Wm. Waterall & Co., Philadelphia.

WAX.

W. H. Bowdlear & Co., Boston.
Smith & Nichols, 145 Front St., New York.

WINDOW GLASS.

American Window Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOOD ALCOHOL.

Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Manhattan Spirit Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
A. L. Webb & Sons, Baltimore.

ZINC.

The New Jersey Zinc Co., 11 B'way, N. Y.

MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS.

AUTOMATIC PRESSES.

American Process Co., 62 William St., New York.

BOLTING CLOTH.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.

BOLTING MACHINERY.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BURR STONES.

J. R. Alsing Co., 75 Guernsey St., Brooklyn.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.

CALDRONS.

D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.

CEMENT MACHINERY.

J. R. Alsing Co., 73 Guernsey St., B'klyn, N. Y.
C. O. Bartlett & Co., Cleveland, O.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.

CENTRIFUGAL MILLS.

American Tool & Machine Co., 100 Beach St., Boston.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.

COOKERS.

American Process Co., 62 William St., New York.

DIGESTERS.

American Process Co., 62 William St., New York.

DISINTEGRATORS.

J. R. Alsing Co., 75 Guernsey St., Brooklyn.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
The J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati, O.
Chas. Ross & Son Co., 18 Steuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRUG CHASERS.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.

DRUG MILLS.

J. R. Alsing Co., 73 Guernsey St., B'klyn, N. Y.
American Chocolate Machinery Co., 49-51 West 66th St., New York.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
The J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati, O.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co., 1402 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.
Chas. Ross & Son Co., 18 Steuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRYING MACHINES.

American Process Co., 62 William St., New York.
Joslin Schmidt & Co., Cincinnati, O.
Alex. P. Mende & Co., 536 W. 14th St., N. Y.

ECCENTRIC MILLS.

J. S. & F. G. Simpson, 26-36 Rodney St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY.

C. O. Bartlett & Co., Cleveland, O.
H. W. Caldwell & Son Co., Western Ave., 17th and 18th Sts., Chicago, Ill.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Link Belt Engineering Co., Nicetown, Philadelphia.

ESOPUS MILLSTONES.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.

EVAPORATORS.

C. O. Bartlett & Co., Cleveland, O.
Joslin Schmidt & Co., Cincinnati, O.

FERTILIZER MACHINERY.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Charles Mill Supply Co., 15 South William St., New York.

FILTER CLOTH.

John Johnson & Co., 95-97 Liberty St., N. Y.

FILTER PRESSES.

Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.
John Johnson & Co., 95-97 Liberty St., N. Y.
William R. Perrin & Co., 1500-1522 Forty-sixth St., Chicago.
D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.
Watson-Stillman Co., 204 E. 43d St., New York.

FILTER PRESS PUMPS.

John Johnson & Co., 95-97 Liberty St., N. Y.

FUEL OIL BURNING APPLIANCES.

Rockwell Engineering Co., 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

GUNPOWDER MACHINERY.

C. O. Bartlett & Co., Cleveland, O.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES.

William R. Perrin & Co., 1500-1522 Forty-sixth St., Chicago.
Watson-Stillman Co., 204 E. 43d St., New York.

LABORATORY MACHINERY.

J. R. Alsing Co., 73 Guernsey St., B'klyn, N. Y.
The J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati, O.

LEAD WORKS MACHINERY.

J. R. Alsing Co., 73 Guernsey St., B'klyn, N. Y.
H. W. Caldwell & Son Company, Western Ave., 17th and 18th Sts., Chicago.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OIL FURNACES.

Rockwell Engineering Co., 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

OIL MILL MACHINERY.

H. W. Caldwell & Son Company, Western Ave., 17th and 18th Sts., Chicago.

PAINT MILLS.

J. R. Alsing Co., 75 Guernsey St., Brooklyn.
C. O. Bartlett & Co., Cleveland, O.
P. F. Campbell, 55-57 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.
The Charles Mill Supply Co., 15 South William St., New York.
The J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati, O.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chas. Kaestner & Co., 241 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.
Kent Machine Works, 246-248 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chas. Ross & Son Co., 18 Steuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Waterville Foundry & Mfg. Co., Waterville, N. Y.

PAINT MIXERS.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.
The J. H. Day Co., 1144 (J) Harrison Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kent Machine Works, 246-248 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chas. Ross & Son Co., 18 Steuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Waterville Foundry & Mfg. Co., Waterville, N. Y.

PERCUSSION MILLS.

J. R. Alsing Co., 73 Guernsey St., B'klyn, N. Y.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.

POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY.

H. W. Caldwell & Son Co., Western Ave., 17th & 18th Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PULVERIZERS.

J. R. Alsing Co., 75 Guernsey St., Brooklyn.
American Chocolate Machinery Co., 49-51 West 66th St., New York.
C. O. Bartlett & Co., Cleveland, O.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Kent Machine Works, 246-248 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co., Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.
Watson-Stillman Co., 204 E. 43d St., New York.

PUTTY MACHINERY.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kent Machine Wks., 246 Plymouth St., Bklyn.
P. M. Walton, 1023 Germantown Ave., Phila.

ROLLER MILLS.

Raymond Bros., Impact Pulverizer Co., 1402 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

ROTARY PUMPS.

Davis, Johnson Co., 41 Randolph St., Chicago.
Foster Pump Works, 36-38 Bridge St., Bklyn.
Taber Pump Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SPICE MILLS.

J. R. Alsing Co., 73 Guernsey St., Brooklyn.
American Chocolate Machinery Co., 49-51 West 66th St., New York.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.
The J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati, O.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEAM FITTINGS.

Jenkins Bros., 71 John St., New York

SOAP MACHINERY.

H. W. Caldwell & Son Company, Western Ave., 17th and 18th Sts., Chicago.

STEAM JACKET KETTLES.

D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.

VACUUM DRYING MACHINES.

Alex. P. Mende & Co., 536 W. 14th St., N. Y.

VACUUM PANS.

D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.

WOOD WATER PIPE.

A. Wyckoff & Son Co., 110 East Chemung Place, Elmira, N. Y.

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NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1901.

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EFFECT OF HIGH-PRICED LINSEED OIL.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary high-price level reached by linseed oil, the highest in twenty-two years, paint-grinders and varnish-makers seem less disturbed than they were when, last fall, a seventy-five-cent basis was first reached. They appear to have grown accustomed to an era of high-priced oil, even if they have not become entirely reconciled to the situation. Varnish manufacturers, in fact, actually profited by the rise last October, which proved to be the last straw, and sent up the selling prices of their goods by main force. These higher values they have been enabled to hold, even after the cost of oil had receded, leaving them much the better for the turn affairs had taken. The paint-grinders were hardly so fortunate. They were unable to make any actual advance upon their scheduled current lists, but the cost of the raw material put an effectual bar to a long period of price cutting and uncalled-for concessions in the matter of terms and discounts. It was thought last October that the cost of linseed oil, coming as it did at the outset of the busy season, would demoralize the trade, but it did not. In fact, notwithstanding a long period of unfavorable weather, the past season has been remarkably good, both in volume of business and prices obtained. The present advance comes at a more opportune time. It has tended to hasten the usual midsummer dulness, but it is extremely doubtful if, in the end, it will result in permanent loss of business.

It is generally conceded that the position has been brought about by natural conditions, and being free from mere manipulation or speculative influences, buyers express themselves as confident that matters will right themselves in due course. The consumption of oil during the summer months is light at best, and as most of the heaviest consumers have substantial stocks on hand or have contracted well ahead, they can afford to take the situation calmly. Stocks with the crushers are exceptionally light, and the position is strong enough to warrant a further advance. But as buyers will naturally keep out of the market as far as possible, and as their requirements cannot be heavy, the danger of an alarming scarcity is averted.

The branch of business most directly affected is that of the contract painters, who never carry at any time more than sufficient stock to meet current requirements. They must bear the brunt of the rise. But as the main cost of painting, and practically all the profit, lies in the labor of applying the material, it is not reasonable to suppose that master painters will allow important work to go by for the sake of a few gallons of high-priced oil. They have, however, at times been prone to make an excuse for high estimates out of an advance in raw materials and have lost work in consequence. Whether they will spoil present good prospects by such a course remains to be seen. One thing only is sure—they have practically stopped buying oil during the last few days.

OPIUM UNSETTLED.

The local opium market at present is in a very unsettled state and holders are quoting a great variety of prices. The endeavor in some quarters is to establish a higher range of prices and to this end one holder early in the week advanced his price quite materially, basing his action on reports by cable of a strong market in Smyrna, where prices for some weeks past have been steadily advancing on account of lower estimates of the yield of the new crop. Other local holders continue to quote former prices, professing in some cases, a disbelief of the reported condition of primary markets. The true cause of the present unsettled condition of this market, however, may be safely ascribed to competition between local holders, which induces price-cutting without regard to the state of affairs prevailing in primary markets. Estimates of the new crop now seem firmly settled at about 5,000 cases. Not only is this estimate considerably smaller than last year's yield, which aggregated about 8,500 cases, but the new opium is coming in much slower than was the case last year when the total receipts to date aggregated about half again as much as has come into primary markets thus far this season. Taking these facts into consideration, as well as the stronger tone which prevails in the local market, in spite of its present unsettled condition, it seems safe to predict that a general advance in quotations will occur within a comparatively short time.

POSITION OF AMERICAN ESSENTIAL OILS.

With the possible exception of oil of cedar, the present position of all American essential oils is exceptionally strong, and the indications point to higher prices for most varieties. Cedar leaf oil, on account of the higher prices that have prevailed, has been produced somewhat more plentifully by distillers, and the consequent better supply on the spot has caused a slightly easier feeling.

Pure oil of hemlock and oil of spruce are almost entirely out of the market at present, and what little remains of these varieties is strongly held. There have been received no reports regarding the new crops upon which any degree of dependence can be placed, and dealers for the most part are awaiting the arrival of the new oil before taking definite action in regard to quotations.

The demand for oil pennyroyal this season may be said to be extraordinary, and this fact, together with the extremely light stocks, have caused higher prices. Since early spring quotations in this market have advanced nearly forty cents. The new crop of oil does not begin to come in until next month, and no definite forecast of the yield can be made at this time.

The price of peppermint oil has been forced upwards by the large demand and the small stocks in the hands of dealers. The new season will shortly begin and reports regarding the new crop state that the acreage this year is much smaller than was the case last year.

Natural sassafras oil is in very good demand and the supply on the spot, which up to the present time has been of fairly good size, is becoming depleted and the price is hardening almost daily. Indications point to considerably higher figures.

Wintergreen leaf oil is very scarce and the demand is said to actually exceed the supply. Natural wintergreen oil (sweet birch) is of good demand and in light supply. Higher prices are expected.

THE DECLINE IN PARAFFINE WAX.

A substantial cut in the price of paraffine wax has recently been made here and the Scotch oil companies, whom the change has most seriously affected, have been loud in their protests. Usually it has been the custom for both Scotch and American interests to work in harmony, but this year each has been left to go its own way, with the result that the American product, produced at less cost than the foreign and in more than usually heavy quantities, has this year seriously crippled the wax industry in Scotland. The Scotchmen claim that some months ago the American producers induced them to make a reduction of about twenty-five dollars per ton in the price of crude wax and that now they find their market flooded with American wax selling at a still further reduction of thirty-five dollars per ton or at what to them is a figure with which they cannot compete.

The American manufacturers on their part disclaim any idea of undue competition intended to injure Scotch trade. The new schedule list of prices, they say, has been brought about solely by natural conditions governing the market and that prices under these conditions have only reverted to the level of two years ago. Demand for paraffine wax, for candle making especially, has materially increased of late and production has more than kept pace with it. The low cost of burning materials generally necessitated a cheapening of the price of candle wax to meet the competition and in bringing the cost of paraffine down to the present figures, the American producers have been actuated altogether by the exigencies of trade. That in so doing they should injure the business of the foreigners is to be regretted, but under the circumstances the divergence of interests unfortunately left no other course open.

(Special correspondence to the Reporter.)

The Industrial Commission Report.

Washington, July 12, 1901.

The Federal Industrial Commission announces the completion of its work and has undertaken the preparation of an elaborate review of the testimony gathered during the three years of its existence, together with a report in which will be incorporated such recommendations to Congress and the legislatures of the States as may be agreed upon. The Commission will expire by statutory limitation December 15, 1901, and the review and report which are about to be formulated will constitute a final summary of the work accomplished. The review, while critical, will not embrace conclusions which will be covered by a final report, but it will include a very careful analysis of all testimony submitted and will be made the basis for recommendations.

The compilation of the review of evidence and final report has been delegated to a subcommission of which Col. Albert Clarke, who is also secretary of the Boston Home Market Club, is chairman; the other members are:—Messrs. L. F. Livingstone, A. L. Harris, John M. Farquhar, E. W. Conger, T. W. Phillips, C. J. Harris, J. L. Kennedy, C. H. Litchman, and D. H. Tompkins. This sub-commission, after a series of meetings, has formulated an outline for the review of evidence, and will devote the summer to the preparation of the review on the lines laid down. It is proposed to make use not merely of the testimony before the Commission and of the numerous special investigations it has made, and reports it has prepared, but also of absolutely authentic information from other sources. The review will not itself contain conclusions as to controverted topics, but it will reflect the views of the Commission by inference on many important questions. The outline of the review which has been prepared by the sub-commission is divided under ten heads, as follows:—

1. Introductory summary as to progress and conditions of industry generally. 2. Agriculture. 3. The mining industry. 4. Manufactures and general business. 5. Industrial combinations. 6. Transportation. 7. Labor questions. 8. Immigration and foreign born. 9. The negro problem. 10. Taxation.

The most important conclusions of the report will be devoted to manufacture and industrial combinations, and the latter topic will be discussed in greater detail than any other feature of the review. The official outline of this section of the review presents many significant features reflecting the leanings of the Commission and showing especially the points to which the Commission is disposed to give the greatest weight. The text of the outline covering industrial combinations is as follows:—

1. Introduction: a. Nature of combination; discussion of meaning of trust.
2. History of development of combinations: a. Local combinations among dealers and manufacturers. b. Pools after the civil war. c. Development of the Standard Oil agreements, trust, and corporations, with the relation of the combination to railroads, etc. d. Development of consolidation among railroads and their influence. e. The more recent consolidation movement; lines of industry in which consolidation has proved most successful. f. Present situation.
3. Extent of combinations in this country: a. Proportion of all industries combined. b. Industries not adapted for combination. c. Extent of consolidations and of power exerted within lines adapted for consolidation.
4. Forms of combination: a. Agreements on prices and output. b. Selling bureaus. c. The trust. d. The corporation form—(1) Single corporation owning plants; (2) corporation owning stocks of other corporations. (Economic effects of the various forms discussed under each head.)
5. Competition in its casual relation to trusts; the wastes of competition.
6. Savings from combination: a. Freight rates. b. Advertising, traveling men. c. Large plants. d. Running at full capacity. e. Managing talent; distribution of talent. f. Distribution of product among plants, etc.
7. Disadvantages from combination: a. Lack of personal attention and of owners' interest. b. Impossibility of consulting individual tastes of consumers. c. Impossibility of seeking special bargains in buying and selling. d. Popular prejudice, etc.
8. Freight discriminations and combinations: a. Earlier practices. b. Practices abroad. c. Interstate commerce law and its effects. d. Evasions of interstate commerce law. e. Suggestions for avoiding evils.
9. Overcapitalization: a. Illustrations of high capitalization. b. Opinions regarding proper basis of capitalization—(1) Tangible assets; (2) earning capacity. c. Results of high capitalization—(1) on prices of product; (2) on investments in stock.
10. Prices: a. Criticism of methods of using price statistics. b. Statement of general effect—(1) as regards possibilities owing to savings; (2) as regards possibilities owing to monopoly. c. Practical illustrations. d. Social effects coming from modification of the distribution of the product—(1) When the saving goes to the combination; (2) when the saving goes to the laborer; (3) when the saving goes to the consumer; (4) when, instead of saving, the power of monopoly is used by the combination.
11. Wages and trade unions: a. Attitude of combinations toward unions. b. Attitude of trade unions toward combinations. c. Indications of conciliation agreements. d. Effects of combination on wages. e. Wage earners as holders of stock. f. Social effects of modifications of wages by combinations.
12. Combinations and export trade: a. Reasons for combinations urging export trade. b. Combinations and export prices. c. Actual effect on exports.
13. Combinations and the tariff: a. Discussion of the tariff as a cause of combinations. b. Home prices affected by the tariff. c. Tariff on raw materials. d. Relation of tariff to export trade—(1) On foreign and domestic prices; (2) on attitude of foreign nations. e. Effect of removal of tariff on wages. f. Effect of tariff on wages. g. Effect of tariff removal on the industry concerned and on independent manufactures. h. Tariff removal and the surplus of foreign manufactures. i. The result on business of tariff discussions.
14. Social effects of combinations: a. Opportunities for manufacturers of small means. b. Opportunities for young men of ability. c. Opportunities for wage earners. d. Distribution of wealth through ownership in stocks. e. Concentration of power in few hands; moneyed aristocracy. f. Effects of power on the capitalists themselves. g. Influence toward separation of society into economic classes. h. Influences on politics. i. Is the drift toward socialism?
15. Summary of advantages and evils as seen from preceding discussions.
16. Present legislation in different countries, and new legislation suggested both in foreign countries and in this country.

Under the head of manufactures and general business the Commission will discuss the peculiarity of present methods of business; recent improvements in methods of manufacturing industries; development of methods of mercantile business; location and migration of manufacturing industries; foreign trade; import trade, and the tariff; and municipal public service corporations. Under the subhead "import trade and the tariff" will be treated statistics of imports; general movement of tariff rates; development of industries under tariff; effect of pro-

tection on prices; foreign tariff legislation; reciprocity treaties; desirability of stability in tariff; and desirability of scientific preparation of tariffs. The section devoted to transportation will also be an important one, and will discuss latest phases in pools, consolidations, freight rates and discriminations; freight classification, public ownership, coal mining operations and telegraphs and telephones. The review will probably be completed in October and will occupy from 400 to 600 pages.

TRADE ITEMS.

(For other Trade Items see table of contents on page 22.)

Dr. W. R. Betz, of New Orleans, is spending some time in town.

M. S. Mersereau, of Schieffelin & Co., is spending his vacation in the Adirondacks.

E. H. Patterson, of G. W. S. Patterson & Co., is spending his vacation at Oyster Bay.

Julius Davidson, of Kansas City, Mo., is spending a short vacation among his many friends in this city.

Ralph L. Fuller, secretary of the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., of Cleveland, O., was in the city during the week.

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

Skipper M. S. Kattenhorn, so well known in connection with East India merchandise, has returned from a ten weeks' cruise on the Sound.

John A. Stevens, vice-president of the National Lead Co., of this city, returned home on Tuesday last from a short vacation on the coast of Maine.

R. A. McCormick, of Baltimore, sailed for Europe last Saturday on the Minneapolis. Mr. McCormick expects to be abroad about three months on business in the interest of his firm.

E. H. Fergusson, president of the Kentucky Refining Company of Louisville, Ky., was in the city for a few days with his family, on their way for the summer at Portsmouth, N. H.

The shipments of phosphate rock from the port of Savannah, Ga., during the month of June amounted to 6,553 tons, 3,289 tons going to Rotterdam, 2,114 tons of Bremen, and 1,150 tons to Genoa.

Edward J. Walsh, Sr., president of the Mississippi Glass Co. and of the St. Louis Terminal Co., died on June 30, from heat prostration, on board a Big Four train between Gays and Mattoon, Ill. He was on his way to Hot Springs, Va.

Thomas P. Cook has returned from St. Louis, Mo., where he has been in the interests of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which will hold its annual meeting there during the week beginning Sept. 16. Mr. Cook is one of the Committee on Exhibition.

R. W. Phair & Co., this city, have become the representatives for the United States of the Vereinigte Chininfabriken Zimmer & Co. for cocaine and quinine and its salts. All orders for Zimmer quinine will receive prompt attention by R. W. Phair & Co., who are in position to handle these goods to the satisfaction of the trade.

The Merchants & Planters' Oil Co. of Houston, Tex., T. W. House president, will begin work at once rebuilding its cottonseed oil mill, which burned last September. The refinery and barrel factory will be completed for this season's seed, but other buildings not until later. The cost of reconstruction will reach $200,000.

The combination of light oilcloth companies of the country, to be known as the Standard Table Oilcloth Co., has been effected under the laws of New Jersey. The capital stock is $10,000,000, underwritten by Youngstown, O., capitalists. The combination consists of seven concerns. It is expected that Youngstown will be the headquarters.

Recent data compiled by the Argentine Department of Agriculture show that the flax crop of the Republic produced in 1900-1901 in the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Entre Rios amounted to 511,000 tons. It is estimated that 20,000 tons of this quantity is needed for domestic consumption, leaving 491,000 tons available for export.

W. G. Robeson, of Euler & Robeson, accompanied by Mrs. Robeson, returned on Saturday from a six weeks' European trip.

Vice-Chancellor Emory, in Newark, last week signed an order, returnable on August 8, for a rule to permit Governor Voorhees, as receiver of the New York Smelting & Refining Co., to distribute $41,000 of assets of the company to its creditors. The claims aggregate $81,000. The company failed before Mr. Voorhees became Governor, and this action will end its existence.

The sponge fishery of Tripoli during the spring of 1900, reports the British Consul, "was the most successful that has ever taken place, the quantity gathered not only being great and the quality good, but the profits realized giving every satisfaction. £43,000 worth of sponges were landed and subsequently exported, £32,500 taken to Greece without being landed, and £2,000 left in stock."

Breaking glass at the plate-glass works at Kokomo, Ind., last Wednesday inflicted serious injuries on five of the ten men who were carrying the sheet upright from the annealing oven to the grinding table. The plate, which measured 122x190 inches and weighed 2,200 pounds, broke and came showering down on the heads and shoulders of the workmen, who were terribly cut. All five will lose their arms.

The sugar of milk manufacturers located in the West have already felt the severe draught, four plants having been compelled to discontinue operations owing to the lack of sufficient supplies of milk. Fears are expressed that in the event of the corn crop being affected as reported, the sugar of milk plants located in such districts in which corn is used entirely for feeding cows during the fall and winter months, will be forced to close down during that period.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

The American Can Company make a specialty of the manufacture of tin cans and sheet metal packages for the paint, oil, varnish and drug trades, and can turn these out in every style and variety, as they have the most improved facilities for manufacturing this class of goods and unlimited capacity for turning them out promptly. The plants are located in various sections of the country, and orders are filled from the factories nearest the points of delivery. Their facilities, in short, enables them to supply high-grade goods promptly and in any quantity.

The Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co., with Samuel W. Allerton, of Chicago, as president, and Mr. O'Donnell, of Pittsburgh, as general manager, will be organized this week, if the present plans are carried out. The company will conduct a general packing business in the East. Negotiations have been completed with Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Co., through which the railroad company has secured the abattoir, stock yards and other property of the Pittsburgh Provision Co. for $700,000. Between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 will be spent in improving the plant, which will then be leased to the new company.

Judge Robert Powell has decided that cotton oil mills in the State of Mississippi are not exempt from taxation under chapter 54 of the acts of 1896, which specifies the various manufacturing enterprises that shall be exempt for a period of ten years. The question was brought up in the suit of the Jackson (Miss.) Cotton Oil Co. against the city of Jackson to recover taxes in the sum of $3,500, which had been paid under protest. The company set up the plea that cotton manufacturing and cottonseed working plants were exempt within the meaning of the act, inasmuch as they turned out a "finished product ready for consumers' use without further process," which is one of the specifications laid down as a ground for exemption.

Of Japanese fish oil 125,414 cases (41,804 tons) were imported into Hamburg last year, as against 70,000 in 1899. The aggregate importations of train oil of all sorts in 1900 amounted to 123,684 tons, against 112,015 tons in the previous year. Stocks on hand at the end of the year were small, and prospects for the coming season are regarded now as distinctly favorable, says the British consul.

Richard Hecksher, a widely known and pioneer operator of anthracite mines, died last Wednesday in Philadelphia, after a long illness. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, August 6, 1822, and after serving in a banking house there and in Paris, came to America in 1842. Mr. Hecksher was for many years president of the Lehigh Zinc & Iron Co., of Bethlehem, and of Richard Hecksher & Sons' Co., whose blast furnaces are at Swedeland, Pa. He was well known in this city, where he was a member of the Union Club and other organizations. He was associated with the late Moses Taylor and the late Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, in a variety of enterprises.

Thomas F. Main and William V. V. Powers, president and director of the Tarrant Company, whose building burned after an explosion on Oct. 29 last, were indicted last Thursday by the Grand Jury for manslaughter in the second degree for the deaths of persons who died as a result of the explosion. They were arraigned on Friday before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions. They did not plead to the indictments, but the Recorder fixed bail in $2,500 in each case. The indictments were found on the testimony of witnesses, who told the Grand Jury that the firm had stored in violation of the law and the rules of the Fire Department, large quantities of explosive material.

(For other Trade Items see table of contents on page 22.)

PETROLEUM NOTES.

In the Scio field, in Harrison county, Milliken & Co. have completed their No. 13 on the S. D. Cole farm and have a 5-barrel pumper.

Lightning struck a tank containing 3,000 barrels of gas naphtha, near the Acme Works, at Olean, N. Y. An immense conflagration followed.

In the Bowerstown pool, Harrison county, the Ohio Oil Co. has completed and shot its No. 29 on the J. H. Hatheway farm and has a 10-barrel pumper.

South of Salem, Harrison county, R. T. Lowndes has drilled in a test well on his own farm and has a show for a 15-barrel pumper from the Gordon sand.

In the shallow-sand territory in Washington county, O., G. C. Best, Jr., has completed his No. 4 on the N. E. Russell farm and has a 90-barrel producer.

In the Marietta district, Washington county, Kingsley & Co. have completed their No. 6 on the Dye farm and have a show for a very light well in the Cow Run sand.

On Bens Run, Pleasants county, Zahniser & Verner have completed their No. 23 on the M. C. Bell farm and have a 20-barrel pumper from the Cow Run sand.

On Sugar Creek, Union district, the American Oil Development Co. has completed its No. 7 on the T. D. Mahan farm and has a 10-barrel pumper in the Cow Run sand.

In the Cow Run sand territory in Wood county, Gibson & Co. have completed their test well on the J. T. Johnson, Jr., farm, and have a show for a 20-barrel pumper.

The South Penn Oil Co. has completed its test well on the C. V. Lyons farm, near Wallace, Harrison county, and has a 30-barrel producer from the Gordon sand.

Southeast of the Garner district, east of Proctor, Wetzel county, the South Penn Oil Co. has completed and shot its No. 4 on the A. J. Briggs farm and will have a 10-barrel pumper.

One-half mile south of Bakerstown the Devonion Oil Co. has drilled its test well on the Garrox farm into the boulder and has a show for a 75-barrel producer from that formation.

In the Wallace district, Harrison county, the South Penn Oil Co. has completed its test well on the J. R. George farm, and has a 25-barrel pumper from the Gordon sand.

In the Fink pool, Lewis county, W. Va., the South Penn Oil Co. has drilled in its No. 6 on the Maxwell heirs' farm and has a producer good for 125 barrels a day from the Gantz sand.

North of Bealls Mills, Lewis county, the South Penn Oil Co. and J. M. Guffey & Co. have completed their No. 3 on the N. J. Westfall farm and have a 50-barrel producer from the fifth sand.

South of the Montgomery field, in Butler county, Eisler, O'Brien & Co. have drilled in their No. 3 on the Ashworth farm and have a show for a 60-barrel producer from the 100-foot sand.

In the shallow sand territory, near Chester Hill, Morgan county, O., Dunnington & Selby have drilled in their No. 6 on the L. R. C. Howard farm and have a show for a 50-barrel producer.

In the Pine Grove district, in Wetzel county, W. Va., E. H. Jennings & Bros. have drilled in their No. 22 on the L. S. Hoyt farm and have a producer that placed 240 barrels to its credit the first 24 hours.

Davidson, Nichols & Co. have completed their test well on the Alkire heirs 'farm, located one mile northeast of the Gantz sand pool on Fink Creek, and have a producer good for 100 barrels a day.

South of Barnesville, Belmont County, and in the north of the Temperanceville development, J. M. Guffy & Co. have drilled in their No. 2 on the Eleanor Shearer farm and have a show for a 40-barrel producer.

On Richwood Run, in Wetzel county, W. Va., the Carter Oil Co. has completed its No. 4 on the John Willey farm, drilled in a few days ago, and it is producing at the rate of 210 barrels a day from the Gordon sand.

North of Bealls Mills, Lewis county, the gas development in the Gordon sand at the South Penn Oil Co.'s No. 2 on the Owen McAnaney farm caught fire from the boiler and the rig was consumed. The well was drilling on top of the fifth sand when the accident occurred.

In the Taylorstown fifth-sand development, in Washington county, the People's Light & Heat Co. has drilled its No. 4 on the A. L. Ashbrook farm through the fifth sand and has a show for a 40-barrel producer. The location is 500 feet north of No. 2 on the same farm.

On Wolf Creek, Morgan county, O., Charles S. Cameron has drilled in his No. 4 on the R. A. Leasure farm and has a producer good for 100 barrels a day. In the same development Hochstetter & Foreman have drilled in their No. 24 on the J. P. Horn farm and have a 30-barrel pumper.

In the Garvin district, Butler county, Pa., S. C. Ramsey & Co. have completed and put to pumping the test well on the S. C. Ramsey farm and have a 10-barrel producer. Miller & Co. have drilled their No. 1 on the J. N. Miller farm into the 100-foot and have a show for a 20-barrel producer.

On the 5th inst., during a terrible thunderstorm, lightning struck two of the large oil tanks belonging to the National Transit Co., at East Kane, Pa. In spite of the effort made to save a portion of the oil, about 10,000 barrels were consumed. Both tanks are a total loss. The value is estimated at $20,000.

In the very shallow sand territory, near Chester Hill, Morgan County, the South Western Petroleum Co. has completed its No. 5 on the Isaac Male farm and has a show for a 25-barrel producer. On Wolf creek Hochsetter & Foreman have drilled in their No. 24 on the J. P. Horn farm and have a show for a 100-barrel producer.

In the Richwood run district, in Wetzel county, the Carter Oil Co. has drilled its No. 4 on the John Willey farm into the second pay and increased its production to 15 barrels an hour. In the same district the South Penn Oil Co. has drilled in its No. 5 on the Mary Willey farm and has a producer good for 75 barrels a day.

In the Bens run district in Pleasants county Schlagel & Freid have completed their No. 3 on the Rebecca Way farm and have a 10-barrel pumper. The Hubbard Oil Co. has completed its No. 8 on the C. E. Hubbard farm and has a 20-barrel producer. Near Calcutta K. T. Edwards, Tudor & Co. have completed their No. 16 on the M. E. Bachman farm and have a 25-barrel producer from the Cow run sand.

The oil producers in Texas, headed by James M. Guffey, have contracted with a Philadelphia ship and engine-building company for the construction of two steel bulk-oil steamships to carry their product from Sabine Pass to any part of the world. The vessels are to be of 800,000 gallons' carrying capacity each, and with all improvements known to the designers of bulk carriers.

A combination has been entered into between leading interests in the newly developed Texas oil fields and the Shell Transport & Trading Co. of England. This company controls a fleet of 22 tank steamers, and it has entered into a contract with the Texas producers to market their oils outside of America. It is the intention of the Shell Co. to develop the use of oil for fuel as much as possible.

By the explosion of a big still in the Standard Oil Company's plant, at Kent avenue and North Twelfth street, Williamsburg, last Tuesday, several men were injured. The explosion ripped off the top of the tank, set the oil afire and ignited the roof. Some of the employes tried to extinguish the blaze and others turned the oil in the other stills into underground pipes connected with other refineries, in the vicinity.

Operations in the Corsicana (Texas) oil field have declined to a point lower than at any time since the field was discovered. During the month of June but four wells were completed, all of which are producers. During the same time two wells were abandoned. At the close of the month but three wells were drilling and three rigs up. In all there have been 1,068 wells completed in the field—603 are producing, 229 were dry, and 23 were gas wells. Since developments begun 213 wells have been abandoned.

In the development near Graysville, Monroe county, Samuel Galey & Co. drilled in their test well on the Fred Spirey farm, located south of Lewisville, and have a show for a 150-barrel producer in the Big lime. The Fisher Oil Co. has completed its No. 2 on the Mark Joy farm and has a 40-barrel producer in the Big Injun sand. Smith & Co. have drilled their test well on the Abe Mann farm into the same formation and have a 10-barrel pumper. Samuel Galey & Co. have completed their No. 5 on the John Hickinbotham farm and have a 10-barrel pumper in the Keener sand.

An order-in-council has been passed canceling the regulation for the reservation of land for prospecting for petroleum on Canadian lands, and the following substituted:—"All unappropriated Dominion lands in the Northwest and within the Yukon shall, after July 1, 1901, be open to prospecting for petroleum by any individual or company desiring to do so. In case there should arise any dispute as to whether the lands are or are not unappropriated the question shall be decided by the minister, whose decision shall be final. Should oil in paying quantities be discovered by a prospector and such discovery be established to the satisfaction of the minister, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including and surrounding the land upon which the discovery was made, will be sold to the person or company making the discovery at the rate of $1 an acre, providing such lands are available at the time application is made. Provision is made that a royalty may be levied upon the sales of petroleum, the royalty will then be fixed by an order-in-council."

OBITUARY.

William Zinsser.

William Zinsser, head of the firm of William Zinsser & Co., died June 30 at his summer home in Sheepshead Bay, L. I., after a brief illness, aged 74 years. He was born in Oberflorsheim, Germany, in 1827, and came to New York at the age of 20 years. He was one of the pioneers in the varnish and chemical trades. After a residence of but two years he, in 1849, established the firm which bears his name. He was active in the conduct of the business up to within a few days of his death. His business life was characterized by a strict adherence to the sterling principles which were his heritage from the sturdy German stock from which he came, and which have been transmitted to his surviving partner, his son, Mr. W. H. Zinsser, who will continue the business under the same lines as heretofore. Mr. Zinsser is survived by a widow and three children.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bids for Naval Supplies.

Bids were opened at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, last week for supplies for the navy yards, as follows:—

NEW YORK NAVY YARD.

Bidder 1—J. A. W. Bird Co.
3—Toch Bros.
11—E. F. Houghton.
15—F. O. Pierce.
17—Meurer Bros. Co.
22—Cheseborough Manufacturing Co.
25—Union Petroleum Co.
29—James Langmuir.
30—Manhattan Supply Co.
31—Brill Bros.
35—Fiske Bros. Refining Co.
36—Frank S. DeRonde Co.
37—Montgomery & Co.
42—Oscar Schlegel.
43—Shoemaker & Busch.
59—Francis J. Dessoir.
63—Wm. G. Stevenson.
67—L. F. Huntington.
76—J. Evanson & Son.
78—Standard Oil Co.
84—John Lucas & Co.

Class 27. 300 gals. aluminum paint—Bidder 1, $705; 36, $795; 30, $810; 63, $875; 42, $1,125 and $1,275.

Class 28. 15 gals. turpentine—Bidder 78, $6,282.50; 35, $6,607.50; 48, $6,646.

Class 29. 10,000 lbs. petrolatum—Bidder 22, $462.50; 35, $480; 11, $550; 43, $547; 25, $580; 63, $600.

Class 30. 16,000 lbs. metallic brown, in oil—Bidder 29, $587.10; 42, $605; 84, $629.10; 3, $742.50; 15, $775.

Class 32. 200 lbs. of cyanide of potassium—Bidder 30, $68; 42, $68; 48, $68; 43, $72.

Class 36. 10,000 lbs. candles—Bidder 59, $1,064; 67, $1,075; 31, $1,300.

Class 37. 2,500 lbs. beeswax—Bidder 37, $525; 48, $712.25; 43, $787.50; 59, $825; 31, $1,050.

Class 38. 25,000 cakes laundry soap—Bidder 35, $721.25; 76, $747.50; 17, $750; 30, $750; 59, $855.

Class 39. 10 gro. toilet soap—Bidder 76, $59.40.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Bidder 1—White Hardware Co.
5—Manhattan Supply Co.
11—John D. Westbrook.
13—Union Petroleum Co.
14—Armour & Co.
22—James Langmuir.
25—J. B. Kendall.
32—Frank E. Clark.
34—Benj. Powdermaker.
36—R. P. Rowe.
37—John Greig.
38—John Lucas & Co.
39—Fiske Bros. Refining Co.
40—Wetherill & Bro.
43—Shoemaker & Busch.
47—Toch Bros.
48—F. O. Pierce.
52—The Porter-McNeal Co.
57—Manhattan Oil Co.
60—Standard Oil Co.
68—Oscar Schlegel.
69—T. J. Rowan.

Class 20. 50,000 lbs. red lead—Bidder 22, $2,699.90; 36, $3,060; 40, $3,062.50; 68, $3,135.

Class 21. 75,000 lbs. white lead—Bidder 32, $4,112.40; 68, $4,655; 40, $4,687.50; 36, $4,965.

Class 22—25,000 lbs. white zinc—Bidder 38, $1,686.25; 48, $1,800; 22, $1824.95; 69, $2,000; 68, $2,250.

Class 23. 5,000 gals. linseed oil, raw, and 1,000 gals. boiled—Bidder 40, $4,580; 39, $5,090.

Class 24. 10,000 gals. lard oil—Bidder 60, $7,310; 39, $7,566.66; 34, $7,899; 14, $7,990; 57, $8,800.

Class 25. 3,000 lbs. tallow—Bidder 39, $255.70; 34, $275; 58, $330; 1, $350.

Class 26. 5,000 gals. turpentine—Bidder 39, $2,318; 1, $2,445; 37, $2,484.50.

Class 27. 3,000 lbs. lubricating grease—Bidder 13, $210; 39, $297; 52, $300; 60, $320; 25, $324.

Class 28. 400 lbs. glue and 5,000 lbs. Venetian red, dry—Bidder 68, $250; 22, $251; 1, 274; 5, $280; 47, $299.50; 52, $540.

Class 29. 300 gals. asphaltum varnish—Bidder 48, $168; 11, $201; 1, $208.20; 43, $209.70; 22, $213; 69, $222; 68, $225; 47, $256; 38, $270.

New Corporations.

The Luzerne Oil Co., at Camden, N. J., to deal in oils; capital, $100,000. Incorporators: Edw. J. Bond, James Roy, D. E. Baxter.

The Sulphume Chemical Co., at Trenton, N. J.; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators: Wm. E. Fort, New York; Walter L. Sims, Newark, and Edward B. Woodruff, New York.

The Richie Drug Habit Cure, at Jersey City N. J., to manufacture chemicals, medicines, etc.; capital, $100,000. Incorporators: Paul W. Ryder, J. H. Kugler, E. Chambless.

The Lease Soap Co., of Cincinnati; capital, $100,000. Incorporators: Herman J. Lease, William H. Lease, M. Reilly, Wm. Boswell, H. A. Stewart and Louis Schultz, Jr., all of Cincinnati.

The Amalgamated Gum Co., at Troy, N. Y., to manufacture and sell gums and other chemical products; capital stock, $20,000. Directors: William Connors, of Troy, and Benjamin P. Ducas and Julius Bigar, of New York city.

The Fraser Tablet Co. of New York city, to manufacture drugs and medicines and prepare same into powder, solid or liquid form; capital, $1,500,000. Directors: Horatio N. Fraser, Brooklyn; James H. Hutchens, New Rochelle, and Erwin T. West, of Newark, N. J.

Latest Tariff Decisions.

Dead, or Creosote Oil.

Wilfred Schade & Co. imported at Newport News, Va., a chemical compound composed of dead, or creosote oil from coal tar, in combination with an alkali, and, perhaps, other substances and produced by certain definite processes of manufacture. The chief use of the merchandise is as a germicide, disinfectant, antiseptic and for similar purposes in washing sheep and other animals, and is similar in character to the merchandise called sheep-dip, which was the subject of G. A. 4,124 and of the same general character as that which was the subject of G. A. 4,376, and also of a recent board decision, as yet unpublished, on protests 28,325-F and others, and of a recent decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in the suit of Schoelkopf, Hartford & MacLagan vs. the United States. In accordance with the abovementioned decisions the board held the merchandise covered by the protest in the present case to be dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 15, Act of July 24, 1897, and reversed the decision of the collector assessing the article at the rate of 25 per cent. under paragraph 3 of said act.

Tar Oil Exempt.

The Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co. imported at Milwaukee, Wis., merchandise invoiced as "teerol" (tar oil) and returned by the appraiser as tar oil distilled. The article is produced by treating coal tar, dead, or creosote oil with chlorine gas or chloride of zinc, and is of the same general character as the merchandise which was the subject of G. A. 3,548, and which was covered by suit No. 2,446, decided by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York on Jan. 17, 1890, and to which reference is made in Synopsis 19,152. In accordance with these decisions the board held the merchandise in question to be exempt from duty under paragraph 443, Act of August 28, 1894, and reversed the collector's decision, which assessed duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 60 of said act.

Red Chalk.

M. Schwartz & Sons imported at Bangor, Me., merchandise consisting of so-called unmanufactured red chalk, which was assessed at one cent. per pound under paragraph 13, Act of 1897, and claimed to be free under paragraph 519 of said act. The protestants were not present at the hearing and offered no evidence in support of their claims. The board adjudged the merchandise in question to be of the same dutiable character as that covered by the board decision in re Schwartz (G. A. 4,920) and accordingly overruled the protest and affirmed the collector's decision.

Soluble Starch.

W. N. Proctor & Co. imported at Boston, Mass., merchandise analyzed by the Government chemist at this port as soluble starch. The article was returned by the local appraiser as dextrine and assessed at two cents per pound under paragraph 286, Act of July 24, 1897. Acting on the result of the analysis the board reversed the collector's decision and sustained the protest claiming the article to be dutiable at one and one-half cents per pound, under paragraph 285 of said act.

Expressed Oil.

W. A. Wood & Co. and others imported at Boston, Mass., merchandise returned by the local appraiser as "expressed oil" and assessed at 25 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 3, Act of July 24, 1897. The importers claimed the article to be recovered olive oil and entitled to free entry under paragraph 626 of said act. Inasmuch as the protestants failed to appear at the hearing or to offer any evidence in support of their claim, the protest was overruled and the collector's decision affirmed.

Lime Juice in Bottles.

Sherwood & Sherwood imported at Port Townsend, Wash., glass bottles filled with lime juice, which were assessed at the rate of 40 per cent., advalorem, under paragraph 99, Act of 1897. The importers claimed the merchandise to be dutiable at one cent per pound under the same paragraph. Inasmuch as said paragraph provides that none of the bottles covered thereby shall pay a less duty than 40 per cent. ad valorem, the claim in the protest was decided to be untenable and accordingly overruled.

Almond Oil.

W. P. Ungerer, Dodge & Olcott and E. Marchi imported at New York almond oil similar in character to the article passed upon in an unpublished decision of the board in protest 70,-308-F., decided March 4, 1901. Duty was assessed at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 3, Act of July 24, 1897, and was claimed to be free under paragraph 626 of said act. Following the ruling cited above, the protest was sustained.

Essential Oils.

W. P. Ungerer imported at New York merchandise returned by the local appraiser as "essential oils" and assessed for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 3, Act of July 24, 1897. Although the importer claimed the merchandise to be enfleurage grease and entitled to free entry under paragraph 626 of said act, the board could find no facts to warrant a disturbance of the classification and accordingly overruled the protest.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

The Russian Retaliatory Duties.

Washington, July 12, 1901.

During the past week there has been an important development in the controversy between the United States and Russia which recently resulted in the levying of additional duties upon American rosin, bicycles, etc. The Rusian Government, through the usual diplomatic channel, has proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury shall rescind the action taken several months ago, when the countervailing duty was levied on Russian sugar entering the United States on the ground that Russia paid an export bounty, in exchange for which concession Russia agrees to cancel the two decrees under which a variety of manufactures of iron and steel, as well as rosin and bicycles have been required to pay additional duties. The Secretary has been obliged to reply that it is impossible to adopt the suggestion of the Russian Government for two reasons—first, because the countervailing duty on Russian sugar was levied under the provisions of the Dingley act, which are mandatory and which leave the Secretary no discretion, and, second, because the importers of Russian sugar, upon whose merchandise the countervailing duty was assessed, have appealed to the courts and the matter is now in process of formal adjudication.

It will be noted that the Russian Government in this connection ignores the action of the United States in levying duty on Russian petroleum, and it is an extraordinary fact that in the communication of the Rusian Minister of Finance offering to cancel the decrees heretorfore issued the positive statement is made that the aditional duties asesssed upon rosin and bicycles were not based upon the action of the United States Government with reference to Russian petroleum. Against this remarkable statement of the Minister of Finance the State Department has in its files the autograph note of the Russian Ambassador in Washington, which is in part as follows:—

"The Federal Government having by a circular dated March 9, 1901, applied article 626 of the American tariff to Russian petroleum the Imperial government has just informed me that the minister of finance of Russia has taken the requisite steps for the application of the advanced rates of duty to the following American products: 1. White resin, or colophon, galipot, brewers' pitch, etc."

Experienced officials here place an alternative construction upon the action of the Russian Minister of Finance in this connection, either that an examination of the United States tariff laws and rulings concerning Russian petre-

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leum during the past seven years has convinced the minister that there is no foundation for his contention that a discrimination against Russian petroleum has been made, or that he is prepared to concede the force of Secretary Gage's contention that the proposed additional duties on resin and bicycles constitute a direct violation of the "most favored nation" clause of the Russian-American treaty of commerce and navigation, negotiated many years ago. If either view is correct there is reason to hope for a speedy adjustment of the controversy, at least so far as it relates to rosin and bicycles, and the officials of the Treasury and State Departments would not be surprised to receive almost any day assurances that the decree with regard to these articles has been rescinded.

The Treasury Department has secured, through the official Russian customs returns some interesting data showing the total amount of importations of rosin, etc., into the empire, as compared with the amount of the shipments to Russia from the United States. For the past three years the aggregate of these importations has been as follows: 1898, 2,483,000 rubles (a ruble equals 51.5 cents); 1899, 2,216,000 rubles; 1900, 2,810,000 rubles. The exports from the United States for the post five years have been as follows: 1896, 187,843 barrels, valued at $329,617; 1897, 172,262 barrels, valued at $320,633; 1898, 154,287 barrels, valued at $260,789; 1899, 220,996 barrels, valued at $294,517; 1900, 134,730 barrels, valued at $220,475.

From these figures it will be seen that the United States has supplied about one-fifth of Russia's consumption of resin, etc., and it therefore seems probable that in cutting off the American supply the Minister of Finance has dealt quite as heavy a blow at the consumers in the empire as at the producers in the United State, a fact which is likely to arouse a protest at home that may prove a strong factor in securing an early settlement of the difficulty.

(Special correspondence to the Reporter.)

Tariff of Philippines and Porto Rico.

Washington, July 12, 1901.

The Secretary of the War has given his formal approval to the new Philippine tariff as compiled by the Taft Commission and revised by the Insular Bureau, and the new schedules will take effect as soon as the text can be promulgated by the Commision in Manila. A special messenger will start for the Philippines with copies of the revision in a few days, and upon his arrival will submit the schedules to Governor Taft, who will cable his approval to the Department, after which the text will be simultaneously published in Washington and Manila, to take effect after the lapse of a brief period, not to exceed thirty days.

Within the past few days very important changes have been made in the petroleum schedule of the new tariff. The tariff rates on petroleum now in force are $4.00 per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) on crude oil, including naphtha, and vaseline, and $4.50 on refined oils, including petroleum, benzine, gasoline, etc. These rates are very high, and are materially increased by the levying of port or harbor charges equivalent to 10 per cent. of the import duty, and 8 per cent. ad valorem based on an arbitrary official valuation. Responding to representations made to the Taft Commission, these rates were reduced in the draft as formulated by the Commisison and forwarded to Washington, to a nominal duty on crude petroleum amounting to but 10 cents per 100 kilograms, and $1.25 per 100 kilograms on refined petroleum and other mineral oils, and $2.00 per 100 kilograms on benzine, gasoline, and mineral oils not specially mentioned, including vaseline.

Since the publication of these rates in the Reporter the War Department has received several communications concerning them, the first of which related to the duty on gasoline, which was alleged to be disproportionately high. American manufacturers of small engines, motors, etc., complained of the rate, which they said would make it difficult to introduce their machines in the island. To meet this complaint and the suggestions of other parties that the rate on refined petroleum also was too high, the Department has cut both rates to $1.00 per 100 kilograms, making "petroleum and other mineral oils, rectified or refined, intended for illumination or lubrication (net weight)," and "benzine, gasoline and mineral oils not specially mentioned, including vaseline (gross weight)," dutiable at the same rate.

Following this action the suggestion was made in certain quarters that the rate of 10 cents per 100 kilograms on crude oil was too low, and in support of this suggestion two reasons were given—first, that the Government would lose considerable revenue, and, second, that the difference between the duty on crude and refined would be so great as to give any refinery that might be equipped with complete modern facilities an absolute monopoly of the business, shutting out all importations of refined oil. Whatever the merits of these suggestions may have been, the Department decided to raise the rate on crude petroleum to 50 cents per 100 kilograms, but afterwards reduced the figure to 40 cents. It is now the contention of the Department officials that the differential of 60 cents per 100 kilograms between the rate on crude and refined petroleum will furnish a fair margin of profit to refiners who may establish themselves in the island, while at the same time the consumers will not be wholly dependent upon local refineries.

For the determination of all controversies arising as to the exact character of any oils that may be imported into the islands, the War Department has adopted the following customs regulations:—

"In case of doubt as to the clearance of crude petroleum, the following rules shall be observed:—

"1. A sample of 200 cubic centimeters shall be taken from each 50 cases or less comprised in the declaration and belonging to the same kind of goods. If the oil is imported in bulk or in tanks, samples of equal quantities shall be taken from each receptacle in which the oil is contained, sufficient to make more than two liters in all after mixing.

"2. These samples shall be thoroughly mixed in a large receptacle, and when the discharge of the shipment is terminated, 2 liters are taken therefrom and put into separate bottles, which are sealed and furnished with labels signed by the customs employees and the interested party. These bottles shall be forwarded to the customs chemical expert in order to be assayed.

"3. Immediately after this operation the goods shall be cleared and the corresponding duty applied, but the interested party shall always be bound by the results of the analysis, and the clearance shall not be deemed definite until that result be known.

"4. The samples must be assayed within one month, and the interested party has the right to be present when the samples are opened and analyzed, provided that he has made a written request to this effect at the time of identifying the samples by affixing his signature to the labels. He may also appeal to the Collector of the Islands from the report of the experts.

"5. Should the interested party in his appeal request that a new analysis be made, this operation shall be effected at his expense if the report of the experts be sustained. In contrary cases the expense shall be borne by the Government.

"6. The following shall be considered:—

"(a) As crude oil derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguished by their destiny of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to 57 1-3 of a centesimal areometer, equal to from 24.69 degrees to 21.48 degrees Cartier.

"(b) As crude and natural petroleum, that imported in the state in which found when extracted from the well, and which has undergone no operation whatever, whereby the natural chemical composition is altered or modified. When gradually and continuously distilled up to a temperature of 300 degrees C., this petroleum must leave a residuum exceeding 20 per cent. of its primitive weight."

In view of the fact that the entire glass schedule has been formulated with specific rates for the purpose of preventing the importation of fancy grades of plate glass, mirrors, and other manufactures of glass, a proviso has been adopted under which bottles, decanters, etc., shall pay at least 30 per cent. ad valorem, and common hollow glassware, plate glass, common window glass, and mirrors shall pay at least 20 per cent. ad valorem. The duties throughout the glass schedule will be levied on the gross weight of the packed goods with a tare allowance of 20 per cent.

In the chemical schedule verbal changes have been made so as to exempt only quinine pills from the duty on pills, capsules, etc., quinine being on the free list. Provisions have also been added under which chemical products not specially mentioned shall pay at least 15 per cent. ad valorem. A similar provision has been adopted with regard to perfumery, which stipulates that the duty shall be at least 20 per cent. ad valorem. The rates on perfumery are $5.50 per kilogram for esential oils, extracts, etc., and 50 cents per kilogram on all other kinds of perfumery.

The President within a few days will issue a proclamation inaugurating free trade between the United States and the island of Porto Rico, dating from July 25, as the result of the passage by the joint session of the Porto Rican Assembly on the 4th instant of a resolution declaring the revenue of the island to be adequate without the further levying of customs taxes. The State Department is advised that Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, will sail for the United States on the 13th instant, bearing the official text of the resolution, and it is expected that immediately after his arrival in Washington the State Department will prepare the free trade proclamation for the President's signature.

Much pressure has been brought to bear upon the President to induce him to postpone action, for the ostensible purpose of investigating the financial condition of the island, to determine whether the revenues under the Hollander act will actually be sufficient to justify the abandonment of tariff duties. The real purpose of this movement is to put off as long as possible the free entry of Porto Rican sugar and tobacco. These interests have for several months maintained an extensive bureau in Washington and have deluged public men in both houses of Congress and in the Departments with arguments designed to show that the free admission from Porto Rico of the products referred to would be a great misfortune. In a pamphlet recently issued the charge is made that free trade with Porto Rico was provided by the Foraker act to forestall criticism for the failure of Congress to ratify the pending reciprocity treaties. The same influence opposing free trade with Porto Rico are also arrayed against a reciprocity treaty with Cuba, and the argument is presented if free trade with Hawaii and Porto Rico is wise and prudent, these islands now belong to the United States, and therefore Cuba, which is foreign territory, should not have equal advantages; "else wipe out our tariff laws and have free trade."

The only question which the President might have considered in connection with inaugurating free trade with Porto Rico was whether the Hollander act and other revenue laws of the island will actually produce the necessary receipts to meet the expenses of the island, and on this point Gov. Allen recently forwarded to the President a fiscal statement in which he reviewed the situation and which appears to have been employed by him as the basis of a message which he read to the Porto Rican Assembly on the 4th instant, showing that Porto Rico possesses abundant revenues for its needs without drawing upon customs receipts. This statement is further supported by a special report from Mr. Hollander showing each item of revenue in detail. Under these circumstances the President appears to be quite willing to accept the Porto Rican resolution as correctly describing the situation, and unless something unforeseen should occur his proclamation establishing free trade will be issued as desired by the Assembly. No steps will be taken until the official notification of the action of the Assembly reaches Washington.

The total exports of the United States to Porto Rico for the ten months ending April 30, 1901, amounted to $5,611,553, as against $2,727,118 for the corresponding period ending April 30, 1900, during which the war tariff established by the War Department was paid on all imports into the island.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

California Petroleum Notes.

Los Angeles, July 8, 1901.

That there are some big deals pending regarding the future of the oil market is becoming more manifest each day, though their nature is yet concealed from the general public. What any day will bring forth cannot be foretold, but there is the best of reason for believing that in some way the oil market will soon be put in better condition than ever before.

State Mineralogist Aubury has made public data regarding the mineral output of California during 1900. He gives out the following figures regarding the bituminous products:—

ASPHALT.

	Tons.	Dollars.
Kern	701	14,020
Los Angeles	5,000	100,000
Santa Barbara	5,370	105,500
Ventura	1,466	31,670
Unapportioned	138	2,760
Totals	12,575	253,960

BITUMINOUS ROCK.

	Tons.	Dollars.
Santa Cruz	21,990	58,590
San Luis Obispo	3,346	12,905
Totals	23,306	71,495

PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.	Dollars.
Fresno	547,960	547,960
Kern	919,275	827,348
Los Angeles	1,722,887	1,722,887
Orange	254,397	254,397
Santa Barbara	183,466	165,138
Ventura	443,000	398,700
Unapportioned	248,945	236,498
Totals	4,329,950	4,152,926

NATURAL GAS.

	Cubic Ft.	Dollars.
Santa Barbara	1,203,000	2,966
San Joaquin	27,612,500	19,862
Sacramento	11,759,000	11,750
Totals	40,565,500	34,578

Altogether Mr. Aubury mentions forty-three mineral products of the State produced in commercial quantities, part as follows:—

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Antimony, 70 tons	$5,700.00
Asbestos, 50 tons	1,250.00
Asphalt, 12,575 tons	253,950.00
Bituminous rock, 25,306 tons	71,495.00
Borax, refined, 1,602 tons	165,036.00
Borax, crude, 24,235 tons	848,215.00
Cement, 52,000 bbls	121,000.00
Chrome, 140 tons	1,400.00
Copper, 29,515,512 lbs	4,748,242.00
Fuller's earth, 500 tons	3,750.00
Gypsum, 2,522 tons	10,088.00
Lead, 1,040,000 lbs	41,600.00
Lime, 312,517 bbls	283,699.00
Limestone, 32,791 tons	31,532.00
Lithia mica, 440 tons	11,000.00
Magnesite, 2,252 tons	19,333.00
Manganese, 131 tons	1,310.00
Mineral Paint, 529 tons	3,993.00
Mineral waters, 2,456,115 gals	268,607.00
Natural gas, 40,565,500 cub. ft	34,578.00
Petroleum, 4,329,950 bbls	4,152,829.00
Pyrites, 3,642 tons	21,133.00
Quicksilver, 26,317 flasks	1,182,786.00
Salt, 89,338 tons	204,754.00
Sand, glass, 2,000 tons	2,000.00
Soda, 1,000 tons	50,000.00

In San Francisco the Market street railway has completed a 30,000 barrel tank, which has been ordered filled preparatory to the use of oil as fuel in driving the company's cable cars, and many other plants are about ready to install oil burners in that city. The result is that oil is moving more freely than it has been in that direction. The Santa Fe Railroad has completed the work of filling its tanks between Barstow and the Colorado River, where oil is henceforth to be burned, and as a result oil will not move so rapidly in that direction as it has been doing for a few weeks.

While there is a great deal of talk regarding the feasibility of piping heavy oil from the fields to market, it has been suggested as a means for accomplishing the purpose that a portion of the oil—probably one-fourth—be refined, the asphaltum being extracted and the refined oil being turned into the remaining crude, thus lightening it sufficiently to make it flow easily through the pipes. The growing demand for asphaltum is thought to

warrant this method of handling the oil, the asphaltum having sufficient value to more than pay for the labor of refining, while the crude would be more valuable as a fuel if raised to about 20 B. gravity.

Many California operators are taking an active interest in the prospective oil fields throughout the West. There is quite a colony of Los Angeles men at work on the east coast of Mexico. Many are in Texas and a few are in the prospective fields of Jerome and Texas Hill, Arizona. One group has gone into Lower California, indications of the presence of oil having been found on the peninsula, and others have received oil concessions or bought oil-bearing land in other parts of Mexico. Utah and Montana have also made drafts on the oil men of this section, and thus Los Angeles, which a few years ago knew little of the oil industry outside of its own limits, has become considerable of a center for oil operations throughout the West and Mexico.

The Los Angeles Oil Producers' Association last Saturday evening agreed to accept a proposition made to them for handling the product of the members of the Oil Storage and Transportation Company. The latter is to take all the oil produced by the members of the association at its tanks in the city, market it and guarantee all accounts for 5 per cent. commission, and agrees to handle oil for no one but the members of the association. About one-half of the production of the Los Angeles field was represented at the meeting, and the agreement was unanimous. It is expected that 600 of the 900 wells in the local field will enter the association, while many of those outside are owned by consumers of oil fuel, and the product is consequently not to be marketed. This is the result of about three months' work in an effort to get the local producers organized.

The statistical situation of the oil industry in Southern California is by no means discouraging, as the decrease in new work in several fields and the increased demand for oil by refiners is leading to a steady decline in oil on storage, and there is probably not more than five or six weeks' supply now in Southern California. If the Kern county oil can be kept from entering Southern California, it is believed that the market can be raised several notches in the course of a short time by the association.

Naval Stores Statistics.

The following tabulated statement shows the movement of spirits of turpentine and rosin at New York, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Brunswick during the months of June, 1901 and 1900:—

	1901.		1900.	
*Receipts in June—	S. Turp.	Rosin.	S. Turp.	Rosin.
New York.....	3,038	10,426	4,934	11,491
Wilmington ...	2,062	9,385	3,648	11,322
Charleston	255	725	340	540
Savannah	39,616	96,410	45,348	88,301
Brunswick	9,041	23,621	9,397	21,731
Totals	54,012	140,567	63,667	133,385
Receipts since April 1—				
New York.....	8,348	34,783	9,742	28,096
Wilmington ...	4,449	32,371	6,443	27,991
Charleston	569	3,306	646	3,462
Savannah	106,513	250,864	111,850	214,015
Brunswick	24,853	65,000	23,712	51,226
Totals	144,732	386,324	152,393	324,790
Exports in June—				
New York.....	8,377	12,131	790	12,813
Wilmington ...	....	5,035	250	9,235
Charleston	....	....	....	....
Savannah	37,832	42,968	29,932	25,410
Brunswick	5,993	14,965	5,476	14,627
Totals	52,202	75,100	36,448	62,085
Exports since April 1—				
New York.....	15,907	34,680	3,619	32,524
Wilmington ...	....	31,518	253	47,234
Charleston	....	....	....	1,940
Savannah	70,982	157,787	63,491	134,759
Brunswick	15,857	55,509	16,766	45,287
Totals	102,746	279,494	84,129	261,744
Stock, June 30—				
New York.....	977	18,637	627	15,153
Wilmington ...	559	30,941	220	55,152
Charleston	82	1,600	30	1,336
Savannah	13,137	110,065	21,920	122,764
Brunswick	5,521	40,041	5,014	43,762
Totals	20,276	201,284	27,811	238,167
*Exports to New York from—				
Wilmington ...	1,535	173	2,990	484
Charleston	225	300	343	194
Savannah	3,971	6,685	1,685	11,936
Brunswick	1,905	1,511	1,082	4,982
Totals	7,636	8,669	6,100	17,596

*The above are not included in New York receipts, but are included in receipts at the given points. New York receipts are made up of outside points, as Georgetown, Florida, Mobile, etc.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

The Production of Zinc.

Washington, July 12, 1901.

The United States Geological Survey has completed its annual report upon the production of zinc in 1900, and, through the courtesy of the chief of the Division of Mineral Resources the Reporter's correspondent is enabled to present the following abstract:—

During the year 1900 the production of spelter in the United States receded from the high point which it reached in 1899. The year was one of restricted consumption, the galvanizing trade in particular having suffered. The production of spelter during the past five years has been as follows: 1896, 81,499 short tons; 1897, 99,980 tons; 1898, 115,399 tons; 1899, 129,051 tons; 1900, 123,886 tons.

The production of spelter by States in 1900 was as follows: Kansas, 62,136 short tons; Illinois, 38,750 tons; Missouri, 14,741 tons; Eastern and Southern States, 8,259 tons. Total, 123,886 short tons.

The data covering the production of spelter in the first half and second half of 1900 presents an interesting exhibit. The combined output of Illinois and Indiana for the first half was 23,543 tons, and for the second half 15,207; for Kansas, the first half was 29,379 tons, and the second half 32,757 tons; for Missouri the first half was 7,109, and the second half 7,632; and for other States the first half was 4,621, and the second half 3,638 tons. These figures show that the production in Illinois declined very heavily during the second half of 1900, which was due largely to strikes. Kansas is gaining rapidly, while the Eastern and Southern States have declined. The energetic development of the mining and concentrating operations of the New Jersey Zinc Company and the building of a large new reduction plant promises, however, a considerable increase from that quarter.

The production of sheet zinc absorbs a large share of the output of the Illinois smelters, the quantity being about 18,000 to 20,000 short tons per annum.

The exports having been 22,000 short tons, there are thus accounted for 65,000 to 67,000 short tons out of a total production of 124,000 short tons, or more than one-half. The additional purchases of the steel corporations, the requirements of outside galvanizers, the consumption requirements of the brass trade, and the small tonnage called for by the lead desilverizers, which together represent what is taken in the open market, are less than one-half of the output of 1900.

On the basis of actual maximum product, during the two halves of the year 1900, of the plants which produced any spelter in that year the capacity for production is as follows:—

State.	Amount. Short tons.
Illinois and Indiana	45,750
Kansas	68,000
Missouri	17,750
East and South	10,000
Total	141,500

Of course, the increase in the capacity of the works is partly due to the shifting of the center of production to the Kansas gas belt, so that it is only under extraordinary conditions that the full capacity becomes really available.

The capacity for the production of zinc sheet will be considerably enlarged. The New Jersey Zinc Company is building a rolling mill, and the Lanyon Zinc Company has just broken ground for a plant at La Harpe, Kansas.

THE GALENA-JOPLIN DISTRICT.

For the great zinc ore mining district of Joplin-Galena the year 1900 was fairly prosperous, although the high prices of the previous year were far from being realized. Statistics show that the production fell somewhat below that of the banner year 1899. The following figures show the output of zinc ores by camps: Galena, 45,043 short tons; Joplin, 54,876 tons; Carterville, 36,146 tons; Aurora, 22,197 tons; Orogono, 18,473 tons; Webb City, 12,643 tons; Zincite, 9,386 tons; Granby, 7,838 tons; Duenweg, 5,147 tons; Neck City, 4,086 tons; Central City, 3,955 tons; Stotts City, 3,716 tons; Cave Spring, 3,882 tons; Roaring Springs, 3,578 tons; Carthage, 3,287 tons; Carl Junction, 2,883 tons; miscellaneous, 4,493 tons. Total, 244,629 short tons, valued at $6,583,944. With this zinc was also mined 29,176 short tons of lead ore, valued at $1,402,678.

CONSUMPTION.

During 1900 the home consumption of spelter was small, and an unprecedented quantity of the metal was forced upon the world's markets. The estimate here given should be considered in connection with the statement that the reports of the stocks from the producers are only partial, and are therefore in reality considerably larger. The production of 1900 was 123,886 tons, the imports 1,007 tons, and the stocks at the beginning of the year 2,798 tons, making a total supply of 127,691 tons. From this supply must be deducted exports of domestic ore, 22,410 tons; exports of foreign ore, 23 tons, and stock at end of year, 5,813 tons, or a total of 28,246 tons, leaving an apparent home consumption of 99,445 tons.

In 1900 there were imported 1,767,756 pounds of block or pig zinc, valued at $86,653, and 155,144 pounds of sheet zinc, valued at $10,801; of old zinc, 155,670 pounds, valued at $6,379, and miscellaneous manufactures valued at $24,257, making a total of $128,000. The imports of zinc oxide amounted to 2,618,808 pounds dry and 38,706 pounds in oil.

The exports during 1900 were 84,123,200 pounds of ore or oxide, valued at $1,133,663; 44,820,915 pounds of plates, sheets, pigs or bars, valued at $2,217,693, and miscellaneous manufactures valued at $99,288, or a total value of $3,450,644.

The trend of prices during 1900 was irregular, but generally downward. In January the market opened easy under the influence of pressure of spelter in second hands, the price being 4.50 cents. After relief had come values rose to 4.70 to 4.75 cents, the fact that smelters were holding meetings aiding the movement. February, however, brought some weakness and somewhat irregular fluctuations, due to the purchases for export, and their sympathetic effect upon the European markets, the price touching 4.55 cents. Additional purchases for Europe early in March relieved our markets and caused a recovery to 4.70 cents. Again a decline followed, checked by additional exports. The dullness early in April showed a disposition to pass away when the staggering blow to the iron industry by the heavy drop in the prices of wire in the middle of the month put a stop to all trading in spelter. May was exceedingly dull, the closing of the La Salle works through a strike having no strengthening effect on the market. The condition of the industry again induced unsuccessful efforts to bring the smelters together, but the decline would not be stayed, and prices receded to 4.15 cents, New York. July brought a slight hardening, followed by renewed weakness, which threatened labor troubles at La Harpe only temporarily dispelled. August was a dull month, the price falling off steadily. Efforts to consolidate the zinc smelting interests continued, and in September options had been secured on all but two of the Western plants. The approaching Presidential election caused general apathy in the spelter trade, but in October purchasing on quite a large scale developed, which in the first part of November became general and lifted prices to 4.30 cents, New York. Europe, however, did not respond, and values crumbled during December, returning close to the old basis of 4 cents, New York, for good Western brands.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

The world's production for 1900 is estimated at 470,937 long tons, of which the United States furnished 23.5 per cent. The remainder of the output was divided as follows: Rhine, Belgium and Holland, 186,320 long tons; Silesia, 100,705 tons; Great Britain, 29,830 tons; Austria, 6,975 tons; France and Spain, 30,620 tons; Poland, 5,875 tons. Total, exclusive of the United States, 360,325 tons.

The large producers of spelter in Europe are the following, with the product named, in long tons: Vieielle-Montague, 68,815 tons; Stotberg Company, 17,975 tons, and Societie Pravon, 10,600 tons. In the Rhine-Belgian district—Schleische Actien-Gesellschaft, 20,920 tons; G. von Giesche's Erben, 24,430 tons; Furst Hohenlohe, 22,200 tons, and Graf H. Henckel von Donnersmarck, 15,860 tons in Silesia, and the Societe Asturienne in Spain and France.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Classification of Glass.

Washington, July 12, 1901.

After litigation extending over a long period, the Treasury Department has adopted a definite policy with regard to the measurement and classification of glass, and has directed collectors at all ports to be governed by the decision of the Board of General Appraisers handed down on the 2d inst., under which duty will be assessed in accordance with the number of square inches contained in the sheets or plates rather than in accordance with the length or breadth thereof.

This decision is a complete reversal of the department's position, and will make a very important difference in the dutiable classification of importations. It will be remembered that under the date of May 7, last, the department issued a circular designed to bring about uniformity between the principal ports including especially New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Boston and St. Louis. In accordance with a long-established practice at the five ports first named, the sheets or plates of glass specified in paragraph 101 to 105 of the Dingley act, were returned and classified for duty with reference to the superficial area thereof ascertained by comparison with the area of sheets or plates of the sizes given in the schedule. In other words, duty was assessed according to the number of square inches contained in the various sizes, while at Boston and St. Louis the goods were classified according to the shapes and dimensions mentioned in the schedule, the rule being to place the corresponding edges each to each, and if either of the sizes exceeded the dimensions given in the schedule, the sheet or plate was classified as within a higher class. As an illustration, at New York plate glass 25 by 36 inches was assessed for duty at 22½ cents per square foot under paragraph 104, as not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, while at Boston and St. Louis plates of the same dimensions were assessed for duty at 35 cents per square foot as exceeding 24 by 60 inches, for the reason that the width of the glass was 1 inch in excess of 24 inches, although the length was 24 inches less than 60 inches.

The department's circular was based upon the decision of the Board of General Appraisers in the case of the Hires-Turner Glass Company, in which the board said in effect that glass should be classified with reference to the shapes of the sheets or plates without regard to the number of square inches contained therein. This ruling was very unsatisfactory to the trade, and another test case was therefore made on an importation by Semon, Bache & Co., which was summarized in last week's Reporter, and in deciding which the board overruled its previous decision. In explanation of this reversal, the board stated that in the Hires-Turner case it was without the benefit of any testimony or other evidence than that afforded by the record and that it was therefore governed by the rule, thought to be analagous, relating to the measurement of timber as laid down by the United States Supreme Court.

The Treasury Department has decided to accept this later decision of the board, and in promulgating it for the guidance of collectors, calls attention to the following passage:—

"It may be observed, moreover, that the application of the rule adopted by the collector in this case, under the instructions of the Treasury Department, would lead to unreasonable results which clearly could not have been contemplated by Congress. In other words, plate glass of smaller superficial area and less commercial value, would, in many instances, be dutiable at higher rates than similar merchandise of larger area and greater commercial value. This fact is demonstrated in detail by the evidence of the witnesses, samples of the merchandise being produced in illustration of the fact. A construction which leads to such results should be avoided, unless required by the clear meaning of the law. (La. Mann v. United States, 67 Fed. Rep., 233; 14 C. C. A., 381.)

"The board is unanimously of the opinion that the protests are well taken, and that said paragraph 104 should be construed in accordance with the practice prevailing for the past forty or fifty years at the port of New York, and other ports, so as to determine the rate of duty according to the superficial area contained in these plates of glass."

All importations not yet passed and all those upon the liquidation of which adequate protests were made, will be classified in accordance with the ruling of the department, and where excessive duties have been exacted refunds will be made.

(Special correspondence to the Reporter.)

Savannah Naval Stores Notes.

Savannah, July 11, 1901.

Whatever the belief as to the objects of the tank company, there can certainly be no misunderstanding after its operations during the week. Its charter gives it not only the right to store, but to deal in turpentine as well. Its stockholders are all Savannah factors, who have large interests throughout the turpentine belt, thereby controlling a great deal of the output. The company is now building storage tanks of immense capacity at the railroad terminals, and intends to store in them all surplus stock, to the end that this may become the controlling market. The effect of the organization has been to bring naval stores factors into closer touch with each other, so that they will no doubt take a more prominent hand as a whole in regulating production hereafter, and bringing the output more in proportion to the world's requirements than it has been in years past.

"The company's object is not to make a drive against the exporters," said a stockholder, "but to maintain the price at a level in keeping with its intrinsic value, and what the world is willing to pay when it is found that producers are able to hold out for equitable prices. It was high time that something of a remedial nature was being done, as the producer is now in a serious position, with his profits decreasing and his debts increasing. Naval stores farmers can scarcely make ends meet at present prices for spirits and pay the prices they do for forage, meats, and all other supplies used by them on farms. It will be the purpose of the tank company therefore to support the market with buying orders through its brokers whenever this seems necessary to maintain the price at a satisfactory level."

Much of the purchase of spirits in this market during the week were for the account of the tank company, which intends to store its holdings unless they are disposed of between now and the time the tanks are finished. As previously stated, there are to be five of these tanks of 5,000 barrels (or 259,000 gallons) capacity each. Two will be ready for use at the Seaboard Air Line terminals and another at the Plant System terminals within the next two weeks. The latest improved methods are being used in their construction, so that the handling of spirits here will be entirely revolutionized and greatly facilitated. It is claimed that tank steamers may be loaded in from three to four hours, whereas it takes several days under the old system of hauling in the casks.

Reports from Florida are to the effect that operations there may be greatly checked during the approaching rainy season. This has come later than usual this year, but it has fairly set in during the past week, and the current belief among factors is that the movement from Florida will be interfered with. Receipts have not shown any very material lessening so far, however.

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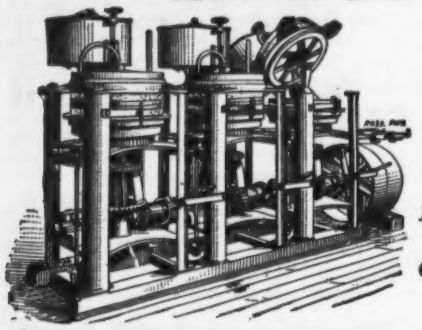

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PAINT MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 30.

Saturday Evening, July 13, 1901.

The most interesting topic in connection with the paint market during the past week was the extraordinary high cost of linseed oil, which has reached a limit never before touched since 1879. The natural result has been a decided falling off in demand; varnishish makers, grinders, oil cloth manufacturers and other large consumers are shy at the figures, and are buying in the most conservative hand-to-mouth sort of way, as it is the general impression that the present high level is only temporary, and that with the advent of fresh seed a proportionate reduction in oil will follow in due course. The advance has come at a fortunate time, for, while an exceptionally good season has left both grinder and dealer with comparatively light stocks on hand, the pressure to buy is relieved considerably by the advent of the usual summer quiet. To some extent, of course, there will be a falling off, but the drawback will not be so seriously felt as might be supposed, as most of the heavy work is already done. The dry color market is particularly steady for the season, especially for the higher grade of deep staining chemical colors. Earth pigments are rather inclined to be slow, but metallic paints continue to hold their own, and show up well for the time of year. Varnish moves at least fairly well, though gums are quiet. Window glass shows no improvement, but prices are still held steady at quotations.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

WHITE LEAD.—The usual midsummer dullness prevails, and this is further augmented by the recent rapid advance in linseed oil, which has caused a cessation of business on the part of grinders, who at the moment, as it were, do not know "where they are at" as regards fall business. With this sudden rise in values of oil, with intimations that a further advance is not unlikely to occur at any moment, together with the uncertainty regarding the future price of dry lead, the life of the grinder is certainly not surrounded with roses. In response to the circular recently sent out by a promoter for a conference having for its object a closer alliance among the mixed paint men, many of whom have been in the city during the week from the West and other nearby points, so far nothing definite has been done beyond a general talk. It is reported that the Corroders' Committee may hold their usual semi-annual meeting later in the month, or as soon as it is definitely known what the price of the raw metal will be, when it is possible a new price list for the lead products may be agreed upon. Meanwhile prices are more or less irregular, especially for lead in oil, for special orders. The bids for the Norfolk navy yard, 75,000 pounds, are reported at 5.42½c. and other orders for various railroads are reported at 5⅝@5¾c., according to make and terms of sale. For the regular jobbing trade prices range from 6¼c. and upward, as to brand, quantity, less the usual terms. Dry lead, as might be expected in the present condition of the oil market, is very quiet, at 5c. in this section, and from ⅛c to ¼c. less down East and at various Western points. Nothing new or interesting in the foreign makes of lead in oil, which remain steady, but dull, at 9⅜@9⅝c. for the old-established brands and for those not so well known 7⅞@8c., as to make, seller and quantity. The various domestic corroders for the present continue their previous price list as follows:—

We quote, subject to change without notice, above brand of white lead, dry or in oil, red lead and litharge in kegs: In lots of less than 500 lbs., 7c. net; in lots of 500 lbs. and over, 6½c.; dry white lead in bbls., ¼c. per lb. less than in kegs. Red lead and litharge in bbls. and half bbls., same as price in kegs. White lead in 12½-lb. tin pails (packed in 100-lb. cases), ½c. per lb. over price in kegs; white lead in 25-lb. tin pails (packed in 100-lb. or 200-lb. cases), 1c. per lb. over price in kegs; white lead, assorted, in 1-lb., 2-lb. and 5-lb. cans (packed in 100-lb. cases), 1½c. per lb. over prices in kegs. Terms: On lots of 500 lbs. and over, 60 days or 2 per cent. discount for cash if paid in 15 days from date of invoice. Quantities: To make either of the above required quantities, any assortment of packages of either, or all of the above articles may be counted.

RED LEAD.—Trade has been slow as usual at this period of the year. What little stock is being consumed is supplied by the domestic corroders, in addition to regular contract deliveries. Very little new contract business is reported, and none is expected for the balance of the month. For the present we quote 5½@5¾c., as to section, less the usual discount terms. German is quiet, though rather more inquiry is reported for fall deliveries at 7⅝c. and upward, as to make and quantity. English is dull at 7⅝c. for ordinary and 8¾c. and upward for extra grades, as to quantity and seller.

LITHARGE.—Very little business is being done, as the bulk of the large consumers, such as the glass and rubber makers have shut down for their usual summer vacation. Values remain for the present at 5¼@5½c., less the usual discount terms as to point of delivery for domestic.

ORANGE MINERAL. — French is rather quiet, but steady, at 11½@11¾c., as to position of goods and size of the order. German is dull, though a slight improvement is noted for fall delivery, but as yet no important sales have been made. Prices are nominal at 8½c., and for English at 8@10c. and upward, as to grade, quantity and seller. Domestic is fairly active, considering this period of the year. Stocks continue light, and prices are held firm at 8@8¼c., as to grade, less the usual discount terms.

PIG LEAD.—The market at St. Louis for July is a shade lower and sales have been made of several hundred tons at 4.40c. for chemical, down to 4.32½c., and for soft at 4.30c. down to 4.27½c., at which the market closes easy. In this section no change is reported at 4.37½c. for common, and 4.52½c. for refined.

ZINCS.—No change in the situation from our last report. Contract deliveries, as usual during July, fall off. Consequently, from now on, this may be expected for the home trade. The export demand keeps up well, with more inquiry for late fall delivery both for export and for home consumption. No change has been made; neither is one expected in prices by the New Jersey Co., which continues to quote 4⅝@4⅞c., as to grade and terms of sale. No change in either Florence or French, both of which are rather quiet at the moment.

Dry Colors.

REDS.

There is a steady tone to all chemical reds, which so far have been unaffected by the substantial rise in oil. Carmine moves steadily in small parcels at full quotations of from $2.05 per lb. up. Chinese vermilion, while not active, is at least holding its own in a moderate way at from 1.05 to 1.20, according to quantity and seller. English and American quicksilver vermilion are in moderately good request for the season. Ordinary domestic vermilion, ranging from 10c. to 30c., is quieter as the season advances, but for the time of year there has been a good demand. Indian and Venetian reds offer little in way of new feature. Prices are within old current range of values.

BLACKS.

There has been a slight falling off in demand for all grades of carbon blacks, but hardly enough to attract particular attention. The market, especially for the less expensive grades, therefore, may be reported fairly steady at old current quotations. High grade carbon blacks are still comparatively scarce and firm at prices quoted.

DROP AND IVORY BLACK.—Demand during the past week for bone drop and ivory blacks has quieted down to ordinary summer requirements and the market offers no very striking features. Prices continue steady within old current range of values.

LAMPBLACK.—The situation is not much altered from the conditions which prevailed a week or more ago. Since the weather has moderated there has been evidence of renewed life to business, but the increased demand has not been very pronounced, especially in

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the local market. Export trade has been steady so far for the season. Prices remain as previously quoted.

BLUES.

There was nothing in the situation so far as chemical blues are concerned to distinguish blues as a whole from other dry colors, if we except, perhaps, ultramarine. Demand continues at least moderately steady for Chinese, Russian and other deep staining grades in a jobbing way, though there has been no particular inclination shown to anticipate any great quantities ahead. Celestial moves slowly, especially in the local market. Ultramarine continues in the same steady way and fairly well distributed among the different consuming industries. Prices for all grades are without quotable change.

BROWNS.

Foreign umbers and siennas are coming over very slowly, but as grinders and other large consumers are well supplied ahead, demand is not in excess of the supply either in the local market or at outside points. Domestic browns also show comparatively little life, and are more or less affected by the high cost of oil. Prices are steady and show no signs of fluctuating beyond present quotations.

GREENS.

The market for chrome green continues moderately steady in keeping with the general line of chemical dry colors, and for the season shows up well in comparison with the same period last year. At present there is the usual falling off consequent to general midsummer dullness, but prices are without quotable change. Paris green is begining to move more freely though there has lately been no very heavy buying and transactions are limited to jobbing lots to meet sundry odd shortages. The season has been disappointing and can hardly recover now, so that the interest shown is more than usually light. Manufacturers continue to quote upon the basis of previous quotations, as follows: Half barrels, 200-300 pounds, 12c.; kegs, 100-150 pounds, 12½c.; 14, 28 and 56-pound kits, 13½c.; 2 and 5-pound paper boxes, 13½c.; 1-pound, 13½c.; ½-pound, 14½c., and ¼-pound, 15½c. f. o. b. New York.

YELLOWS.

With the moderation of the recent inclement weather chrome yellows, as, in fact, all dry colors, were in improved demand, though, as usual at this season, orders were for moderately small parcels. Business, too, has been for the most part confined to outside points. The local market continues quiet. Prices are steady and unchanged.

OCHER.—The position of the market all round shows very little, if any, material difference from that which has governed for some time. The high cost of oil has operated to some extent in making grinders more conservative and no heavy demand may now be expected before the season for fall buying. The high cost of French ocher, too, serves to keep out importations to some extent. Domestic ochers are moving moderately, at best, in jobbing lots. Prices are without quotable change as follows: Golden, 3½@4; French (washed), 1¾@1¾, and domestic, $10@15 per ton.

Metallic Paints.

As predicted in our previous issue, conditions have materially improved since the cessation of the extremely hot weather, notwithstanding the substantial advance in linseed oil. This applies principally to Western and outside business. The local market seems to have been somewhat affected since the rise, and for the time being at least is quiet so far as bulky lots are concerned. Large manufacturing consumers, however, have so far not been deterred from buying, and shipments in car lots to outside points have been more than usually brisk for this time of year, with apparently a fair prospect for continuance. Prices are steady at unchanged figures. Brown, $19@21, and red, $16.50@20.

Mixed Paints and Colors in Oil.

Trade has so far been but little disturbed by the high cost of oil, and so far as distribution goes it has shown considerable improvement since the great heat has moderated. Grinders, however, are more than usually cautious, and at the present cost of raw material they are not so anxious to force a market. No change has been made in the usual prices current for standard grades, and unless the present price of oil holds, it is not likely that values will be affected now that the quiet summer months are at hand.

Miscellaneous.

BARYTES.—There is a fair demand for barytes now, especially for the finer grades and, for the season, trade has been more than usually good. Prices are firm upon the basis of old current quotations.

CHALK.—No great interest centers in the market at the moment. There is a full supply which is readily absorbed at current quotations, which range between $2.60 and $2.75 per ton.

CHINA CLAY.—Stocks in store are by no means heavy, but demand is only moderate, and supply is fully equal to it. The market may be quoted steady at current quotations.

FULLER'S EARTH.—Demand for consumption continues about up to the average for the season. Prices are unchanged. The market is therefore steady without offering special feature.

PUTTY.—Conditions cannot be said to have improved, nor does there seem to be much chance for better business or steadier prices this season. The market, which has been uniformly quiet for the season, and more or less demoralized as to price, maintains the same unsatisfactory features. As previously reported, it is practically a buyers' market without any regular scheduled list of prices.

TALC.—Demand has improved somewhat during the past week. In fact, the market for French or the medium grades of talc is fairly active at full figures. The Italian product, however, is quiet and there is no great call for domestic. No change has been made in the prices current.

TERRA ALBA.—The situation has improved slightly, but the market cannot be said to be active, and offers no material features. Prices remain within old current range of values.

WHITING.—Market conditions have materially improved from the basis of our previous report. All manufacturers are busy, and while there is somewhat of a lull in the local market, shipments continue steady to Western and other outside points. The market may therefore be quoted firm at current quotations, which are repeated as follows: Commercial, 40@60c.; extra gilders, 55@68c.; American paris, 66@75c., and English cliffstone, 90c.@$1.10.

Glue.

The usual midsummer conditions prevail, but with a full seasonable demand for both hide stocks and low grade bone glues. There is, too, a decidedly confident tone to the market. Foreign makes move slowly and attract comparatively little attention at current quotations.

Varnish Gums.

The varnish trade continues moderately active for the season, but there is little disposition to buy spot gum of any sort. At least a fair business is reported in kauri for shipment, but for prompt delivery from store there is comparatively little doing. The Auckland market continues firm with an advancing tendency. Store stocks there are unusually low, and holders are proportionately firm in their views. This market, however, has not been affected, and prices remain between old current range of values. Manilas are generally steady and firm, with comparatively little doing in the local market for any grade. Prices are without quotable change. Damar is also quiet, but is firm at quotations.

Window Glass.

Stocks of window glass with the jobbers are light in the aggregate but are somewhat unevenly distributed. The manufacturers have comparatively little to offer, or at least there is a shortage of desirable sizes. Foreign glass is coming over slowly, but the manufacturers are evidently making progress. Nearly all the Belgian factories have resumed, but the men are unsettled, and it will be a long time before the lost ground can be recovered. The glass coming forward is mostly of the small sizes, and its cost is some seventy-five per cent. greater than it was a year ago. The importation of this glass is only rendered possible by the high ruling price of the domestic product. Demand continues light in the local market, but there is still the same firmness shown and prices are based upon the discounts previously quoted of 85 and 5 per cent. for car lots f. o. b. factory, and 80 and 20 per cent. for lesser quantities ex store.

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cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

Analysis of Beeswax.

BY M. J. WERDER.

The treatise of Benedikt and Ulzer on the Analysis of Fats and Waxes, which appeared in 1897, described tests then known. Since that time various papers on waxes have appeared. K. Dieterich has studied the method of the cold saponification of Henriques, and, contrary to the experience of Herbig, has obtained good results. S. Weinwurm has made some interesting communications on the determination of paraffins, ceresins and resins, in wax. I will speak later of his experiments. Kremel, Morpurgo, and the author of this paper, have made a study of the refractive powers. The first two hold that the refractometer can only aid in detecting large adulterations. Dieterich also rejects the use of this instrument, but from other considerations than Kremel and Morpugo. In reality the elevated temperature at which the measures must be effected made in determining the refraction of butyric acid is one cause of the rapid decline of this instrument. The present writer has also recognized this objection; still he thinks the tests, when made with a strong instrument, have some preliminary value. Funoro confirms this view. He has ascertained that the refractive power of pure wax (40 deg.) varies from 42 to 45 degrees, which therefore offers only slight variations.

Dieterich has also made new observations on the importance of the iodine index in the analysis of waxes; he has shown that in the determination of adulterations it should be used cautiously.

Ahrens and Hett have drawn attention to an excellent method, too little appreciated, in their opinion, of ascertaining the hydrocarbides in beeswax and in particular recognizing the paraffins and ceresins. The basis of the quantitative determination of these substances is the method of Buisine. According to their data, the proportion of hydrocarbides varies between 12.7 and 17.3 per cent. This process requires special heating apparatus and fusion tubes. It is somewhat difficult and will hardly enter into general practice.

Ginsburg recommends the saponification of wax by means of alcoholic potash; the hydrocarbides float on the surface, forming an oily layer. Buchner has also made the same observation. He distinguishes paraffin from the ceresins by the fusion point of the substance thus obtained; the first melts above 70 deg., the second between 60 deg. and 65 deg.; evidently nothing can be expected from this method.

The processes for the determination of ethers and for the index of saponification are widely divergent, especially those which relate to the nature and duration of the heating. It is extraordinary that a uniform method of operating has not yet been introduced. Hubl, who first presented a method, recommends to heat 45 minutes on the waterbath; Becker, 30 minutes, but under five centimeters of pressure. According to Buchner, the heating must be for one hour over wire gauze.

Woy is in favor of joining the balloon, when the operation is performed with a Muller extractor so as to keep constant the volume of the liquid. Glodt-Guyer is of the opinion that the heating should be for two hours. The quantity of material employed by these different investigators varies between 2 and 10 grams.

According to my experience 45 minutes on the waterbath is not sufficient to saponify all kinds of wax, when 5 grams of the materials are used. The following fact will prove it. Four wax candles, prepared from the wax of bees of unknown locality have given the following results by the Hubl method:—

	Index of acid.	Index of ether.	Index of Saponification.	Ratio.
Candle white, No. 1.	21.84	63.56	85.40	2.91
Candle white, No. 2.	22.40	66.64	89.04	2.97
Candle yellow, No. 1.	20.16	56.84	77.00	2.82
Candle yellow, No. 2.	19.88	64.96	88.84	3.27

These results seem surprising, the more so because, with the exception of acidity, the physical properties were absolutely normal.

The analyses were repeated by heating one hour and a quarter over wire gauze. The results mentioned below were obtained, results which demonstrate that the Buchner process ought to be generally introduced. Only there is danger that the balloon will burst. I always employ an Erlenmeyer balloon, if a Bunsen burner of the form of a mushroom is used. I have not ascertained whether, as Weinwurm asserts, this method is more laborious than that which consists in heating for half an hour in a covered balloon over a waterbath, and disposing of the alcohol by evaporation.

	Index of acidity.	Index of ether.	Index of Saponification.	Ratio.
White candle, No. 1.	21.84	76.16	98.00	3.49
White candle, No. 2.	22.40	79.52	10.192	3.55
Yellow candle, No. 1.	20.44	72.24	92.68	3.53
Yellow candle, No. 2.	19.88	74.76	94.64	3.71

On turning boiling water into the balloon which contains the alcoholic mixture of saponified wax, a perfectly limpid solution is obtained, which, even strongly diluted, and after cooling, is not cloudy. On the other hand, the waxes containing paraffin and ceresin which I have examined as a check on experiments, give, in the same conditions, a very cloudy solution. The cloudiness was the greater in equal solution, as the proportion of these impurities was the greater. Also when the wax was adulterated with these compounds, the contents of the balloon were not limpid immediately after saponification. Weinwurm has already noticed this. He mentions the characteristic fact as a qualitative proof that the wax contains paraffins and ceresins. He employs, however, a somewhat different process. He eliminates by distillation the alcohol mixed with the saponified wax, and then adds glycerin, which only dissolves the saponified particles, but not the impurities. If the method mentioned above is employed for determining the indices of ether and of saponification, there is no necessity for removing the alcohol or adding glycerine.

An addition of paraffin or ceresin can be recognized qualitatively, even below 5 per cent. The contents of the balloon including 5 grams of wax, about 25 centimeters of alcoholic potassium, half normal, and 20 centimeters of 95 per cent. alcohol, do not in this case become clear at the end of an hour of heating over the wire gauze.

If some warm water is added to the liquid while still warm, a solution distinctly cloudy is obtained.

I have instituted some experiments to ascertain whether it were possible in this manner to determine, at least approximately, the proportion of paraffin and ceresin in a wax, and thus to introduce a new test of its purity. The compounds which can be extracted with ether, and which are especially myricyc alcohol and the hydrocarbides have seemed to me suitable for this purpose. I do not know whether similar experiments have been made. If so, I would be very glad to have the results communicated.

The experiment was made as follows: 2 grams of wax with 5 centimeters of normal alcoholic potassium and 15 centimeters of alcohol were saponified by heating over wire gauze. The operation was made in a balloon of 70 cubic centimeters.

The liquid was then decanted into a capsule and evaporated to a volume of about 15 centimeters. The residue was mixed with sand, then extracted with ether exempt from fatty matters and water, in a Soxhlet apparatus. The residue of the etherized solution, a compact grease, was dried at 100 deg. The following results were obtained with 21 remarkable pure waxes:—

	Variety.	Etherized Extract, Percentage.
1.	Wax, white	49.50
2.	Wax, Moldavian, white	48.55
3.	Wax, white	50.06
4.	Wax, yellow, source unknown	49.21
5.	Wax, Egyptian, White	51.89
6.	Wax, Monte Cristo, brown	53.08
7.	Wax, Italian, yellow	49.40
8.	Wax, Alsatian	51.35
9.	Wax, Egyptian	50.00
10.	Wax, Hanover, yellow	50.00
11.	Wax, Brazil, yellow	51.85
12.	Wax, Turkey	50.24
13.	Wax, Zanzibar, yellow	50.71
14.	Wax, Sweden, yellow	50.23
15.	Wax, Mexico, yellow	49.43
16.	Wax, North Africa, yellow	52.09
17.	Wax, white, in pots	50.50
18.	Wax, Domingo, yellow brown	49.80
19.	Wax, candle, white	51.88
20.	Wax, candle, yellow	53.01
21.	Wax, candle, yellow	52.90

The proportion of soluble compounds in the ether, after saponification, varies, therefore, from 48.55 to 53.01 per cent. Ahrens and Hetts have found the proportion of hydrocarbides in bees wax between 12.7 and 17.3 per cent. The fusion point of the etherized extract varies from 71 to 74 per cent.

The paraffins and ceresins ought, of course, to increase the quantity of etherized extract. By adding these to the pure waxes in small quantity, I have obtained the following results:—

1. Wax, No. 3 of preceding table and 5 per cent. of paraffin—55.13 per cent. of extract.
2. Wax, No. 5 of preceding table and 5 per cent. of ceresin—54.20 per cent. of extract.
3. Wax, white, guaranteed pure by seller—57.05 per cent. of extract.

This last sample, tried by the modified method of Hubl, gives the following results:—

Index of acidity	20.16
Index of ether	71.56
Index of saponification	91.72
Index of ratio	3.55

Qualitative test of the paraffin, positive.

Although the figures deduced from Hubl's method were not abnormal, this wax ought to contain about 5 per cent. of paraffin or of ceresin.

In one case the determination of the compounds soluble in ether did allow the detection of an addition of five per cent. of ceresin. A yellow wax, well purified, of Swiss origin, gave the following results:—

Index of acidity	20.12
Index of ether	70.82
Index of saponification	90.94
Ratio	3.52

Qualitative test of paraffins: 0.

After saponification, this wax would only give 47.43 per cent. of etherized extract; after addition of 5 per cent. of ceresin, 51.84 per cent.; after 8 per cent. of ceresin, 54.15 per cent. That is to say, the mixture with 5 per cent. of ceresin would give no more extract than the pure wax. On the contrary, the qualitative test naturally gave a positive result.

BY M. K. DIETERICH.

Some days before the appearance of the interesting article of M. J. Werder in the Chemiker Zeitung I had sent to another journal a short extract of some experiments which led to results similar to those obtained by this investigator.

This was especially the case in relation to the duration of the saponification of five grams of wax. One wax, examined according to the method which I described in 1897, was found pure; but another chemist declared it adulterated. My method gave again normal figures. This wax had been examined by the purchaser by saponifying five grams of wax with twenty centimeters of demi-normal alcoholic potassium and by heating for half an hour. When I repeated this analysis, I found that by employing three grams in place of five, the results were normal. This must be attributed to the fact that the quantity of potassium was not sufficient if five grams of wax instead of three grams was only heated for half an hour. I have found about double the amount of potassium necessary for five grams, and have boiled it, as Werder points out, for an hour and a quarter. Although twenty centimeters of potassium would be sufficient theoretically for saponifying five grams of wax, it appears that there must be a marked excess to render the reaction complete. For the sake of rapidity, I should therefore recommend the employment of three grams of wax and heating only half an hour.

M. Werder and myself have therefore arrived at the same time and by different processes at the same result. I am now making tests to determine the highest limit of saponification and the minimum and maximum quantities of potassium necessary.

The facts demonstrate how necessary it is that all analyses of wax should be made in identical conditions and by uniform method.—Chemiker Zeitung.

Goods in Bonded Warehouses.

The appended figures show the quantities or values of merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses May 30, 1900 and 1901:—

	1900.	1901.
Asphaltum, tons	141	.....
Argols, lbs.	1,359,704	40,388
Bristles, lbs.	108,558	175,946
Brushes	$15,151	$26,447
Cements, lbs.	7,712,742	6,943,765
Chloride of lime, lbs.	.....	.....
Clays, tons	629	350
Coal tar, colors and dye	$208,018	$74,621
Cocoa, lbs.	28,217	31,111
Corks, mfrs. of	$45,027	$36,961
Dyewood extracts, lbs.	104,191	197,992
Glass bottles, vials, etc.	$47,687	$68,435
Glass, C., C. & W. unpolished, lbs.	987,347	182,590
Glass, C. & S. polished; unsilvered, sq. ft.	26,292	.....
Glass, C. & S. polished; silvered	4,994	11
Glass, plate, cast, polished, unsilvered, sq. ft.	10,371	53,969
Glass, plate, polished, sq. ft.	60	16
Glue, lbs.	71,140	167,060
Glycerine, lbs.	452,599	.....
Grease	$4,691	$11,092
Gum, chicle, lbs.	939,067	1,015,305
Hops, lbs.	480	47,471
Lead, pigs, etc., lbs.	16,099	.....
Lead, in ore, lbs.	41,030,378	21,764,895
Linseed, bush.	.....	.....
Mineral water, gals.	53,736	20,386
Oil, whale and fish, gls.	62,607	28,789
Oil, mineral, gls.	.....	.....
Oil, olive, gls.	28,948	28,224
Oil, other fixed	$27,954	$7,520
Oil, essential	$9,280	$28,881
Opium, crude, lbs.	162,395	195,020
Opium, prepared, lbs.	27,224	6,600
Paints and colors	$17,484	$29,941
Perfumery, etc.	$20,875	$20,707
Potash, chlorate of, lbs.	11,694	.....
Soda ash, lbs.	19,062	56,368
Soda, caustic, lbs.	595,565	949,831
Soap, fancy, perf'd, lbs.	49	1,303
Soap, all others	$4,634	$141
Spices, lbs.	195,471	281,608
Spirits, proof, gls.	598,723	658,490
Sponges	$43,875	$73,227
Sumac, ground, lbs.	408,905	.....
Zinc, pigs and old, lbs.	19,777	11,401

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ANOTHER STUBBORN FACT

That proves the durability and paint value of Pure White Lead, is recorded in a recent issue of the "Coachbuilders' and Wheelwrights' Art Journal." The writer describes the present condition of a panel "made with a view to testing and done by an old practical coach painter, and dated 1822, which for all practical purposes is far enough back to go." We will quote the writer's own words:

"Next to the durability of gold leaf, far ahead of all other materials used by the painter, is White Lead ground in Oil, and on examination I find that this material, painted on the panel over eighty years ago, is standing quite as good even as the gold. Of course during all these years the varnish has naturally darkened it, but after removing the varnish from off the surface, it is to-day as fresh underneath as when first painted on. Below I give some striking examples of the length of time this substance will stand most severe tests: On examining an old notice board made of oak, seventy years ago at least, from papers found, which had been painted black and lettered with White Lead, and being the whole of that time outside exposed to all weathers, it was found that the lettering which had been done with our White Lead had actually stood better than the oak, the weather having worn away three sixteenths of the surface of the board, whilst the letters remained boldly standing out; when the White Lead was scraped off, the lettering appeared exactly the same as if carved out. This certainly was the most striking example of durability I had ever seen."

Facts are the best argument in favor of Pure White Lead, and more to be depended upon than the "opinions" of theorists. And one fact acknowledged by intelligent practical painters, is that the brands of Pure "old Dutch Process" White Lead made by the NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY are the best White Lead it is possible to manufacture.

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OIL MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 20.

Saturday Evening, July 13, 1901.

Vegetable Oils.

LINSEED.—The trade is in the midst of the usual summer dullness as far as grinders are concerned, many of whom have shut down for their usual summer vacation, consequently they are not paying much attention to the oil situation. There is, however, considerable stock of oil going into daily consumption to finish up work under way. While none of the crushers will sell round lots, they are, however, meeting the wants of the regular trade at 80c. for Western and city at 82c. for July and early August delivery. Second hands are selling in a retail way at 79c. There have been some speculative offerings of October oil at 60c., but no one appears anxious to buy at this figure. At the close it was intimated that a further rise in value was one of the possibilities in the early future.

COTTONSEED.—The trade has been more interested in the "antics" of the stock market than in cotton oil, which has been unusually quiet. The bulk of the business has been settling the differences which have arisen over the rejections of various lots of oil, the quality of which had been questioned. Since the holidays there has been a large demand for compound lard, and it is only a question of time when packers will be in the market again to replenish their stocks of oil. Meanwhile the market is simply a waiting one. If any important orders should come on the market it is doubtful if better than 40c. or more could be done. On the other hand, if a round lot was thrown on the market, it is hard to say what would be paid for it, especially if it was on the dock. At the same time, 38c. has been paid for 1,200 bbls. July oil, and 38½c. is bid for August, and 39c. for October, but sellers are indifferent. The indications are that October will be the banner month, as far as prices are concerned. There is no question but what the season will be at least thirty days late, and those who anticipate being able to secure new crop oil freely early in October will be disappointed. The recent rains in Texas have materially improved the crop, while in the valley the extreme hot weather and absence of rain is causing considerable anxiety regarding crop prospects. Rather more export inquiry, and the first sale for several weeks is reported of 1,000 bbls. prime yellow at 37½c. f. o. b. New Orleans for July shipment. Following this there have been several inquiries from England and France, but while they are below the parity of values here, they indicate that oil will be wanted before the new crop comes on the market. While there has been some export business done for October-December by speculators, the regular trade, however, will not sell for future delivery until they know more about the new crop, especially with the poor outlook for corn, and the advance which has takn place in lard. Hence refiners are only offering in a limited way for October-December on the basis of 35c. for prime summer yellow. Tallow has been weak and the tendency is to a lower range of values for spot stocks, but this may all be changed in a moment should the excitement in corn and lard continue, and prices be further advanced. No new developments have come to the surface regarding further taking over of other mills by the combination. Probably none will be announced until after the meeting on Wednesday next. Meanwhile, those who are interested in mills are "sawing wood" and waiting to see if they will be among those chosen. Nothing new in winter yellow, except there is a better jobbing demand, and sales of 500 bbls. in lots of a choice grade are reported at 44c., and 300 bbls. of other makes at 41@42c.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW YORK, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending July 11, 1901.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
Africa, Algiers	....	13,000	5,698
Egypt	....	730	4,083
South	....	589	176
West Coast	....	100	305
Argentine Republic	....	2,280	2,365
Australia and N. Z.	61	2,786	1,170
Austria	900	42,325	40,102
Belgium	100	9,562	11,073
Brazil	212	19,011	14,242
British East Indies	75	301	.....
British Guiana	25	1,820	1,142
British West Indies	17	4,383	5,068
Central America	....	86	67
Chili	....	450	662
China	....	10	.....
Cuba	6	881	278
Danish West Indies	....	119	185
Denmark	....	3,690	2,443
Dutch Guiana	....	14	2
Dutch West Indies	....	28	21
Ecuador	....	8	13
England	175	42,562	12,854
France	2,256	91,031	82,613
French Guiana	13	173	404
French West Indies	....	8,037	7,317
Germany	135	13,811	15,207
Gibraltar	....	1,825	175
Italy	800	57,965	44,568
Japan	....	105	118
Malta	250	2,728	1,585
Mexico	9	329	298
Morocco	....	70	75
Netherlands	100	28,894	18,105
Norway and Sweden	....	.....	1,512
Newfoundland	....	430	579
Nova Scotia	....	29	16
Peru	....	27	5
Porto Rico	4	115	189
Portugal	....	24	.....
Russia	....	.....	200
San Domingo	115	2,145	1,840
Scotland	....	4,574	5,364
Spain	....	.....	860
Syria	....	.....	56
Turkey	....	2	.....
U. S. Colombia	5	647	378
Uruguay	....	4,089	3,259
Venezuela	....	22	2
Total, bbls.	5,258	364,853	286,560

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW ORLEANS, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending July 11, 1901.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
Africa, Algiers	....	.....	3,945
Austria	....	29,863	17,934
Belgium	560	4,425	10,169
Cuba	....	.....	235
Denmark	....	8,535	2,166
England	....	18,726	2,100
France	....	76,989	77,150
Germany	....	6,023	13,760
Ireland	....	1,793	179
Italy	100	200	2,350
Netherlands	450	76,410	28,855
Scotland	....	5,139	315
Total, bbls.	1,110	228,105	159,188

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM BALTIMORE, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending July 11, 1901.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
Belgium	....	515	646
Brazil	....	.....	75
England	....	3,275	725
France	....	2,206	4,108
Germany	....	24,463	10,762
Netherlands	....	26,160	5,740
Scotland	....	1,368	390
Total, bbls.	....	57,987	23,446

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EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM GALVESTON, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending July 11, 1901.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
Austria	....	.....	136
Belgium	....	1,040	1,668
Denmark	....	.....	21,807
England	....	400	100
France	....	23,928	51,606
Germany	....	3,718	9,771
Ireland	....	450	.....
Italy	....	300	.....
Mexico	....	15,576..	18,151
Netherlands	....	41,213	35,154
Total, bbls.	....	86,625	138,393

TOTAL EXPORTS AT PRINCIPAL PORTS.

From—	For week ending July 11, 1901.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
New York	5,258	364,853	286,560
New Orleans	1,110	228,105	159,158
Baltimore	....	57,987	23,446
Galveston	....	86,625	138,393
Total, bbls.	6,368	757,570	607,557

The following are the official returns of the exports of cottonseed oil, in gallons, during the months of May, 1901 and 1900, furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington:—

	1900.	1901.
Baltimore	116,000	294,853
Bangor	.....	30
Boston	45,663	26,453
Brazos	5,380	.....
Corpus Christi	40,155	20,896
Detroit	43,269	75
Galveston	70,888	128,273
Huron	14,703	35,003
Memphremagog	214	.....
Mobile	.....	5,453
New Orleans	1,809,946	887,311
Newport News	55,500	97,246
New York	1,771,179	1,171,169
Norfolk and P.	.....	103,000
Oswegatchie	.....	250
Philadelphia	90,000	23,914
Saluria	224,977	233,679
Vermont	3,654	4,048
Total, gallons	3,991,528	3,012,760

TOTAL MONTHLY STATEMENT.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Jan.	4,787,702	8,289,487	7,100,740	6,089,587
Feb.	4,151,707	5,427,822	4,185,033	6,280,992
March.	3,043,808	4,946,440	4,133,683	5,251,955
April.	3,729,172	3,482,987	3,056,562	4,994,895
May.	3,538,136	2,408,458	3,012,760	3,991,528
June.	4,019,025	2,541,592	2,641,008	.....
July.	1,255,156	2,577,454	1,289,595	.....
Aug.	2,127,609	3,106,770	3,154,303	.....
Sept.	2,778,153	2,276,515	3,203,662	.....
Oct.	4,055,295	3,915,809	2,805,504	.....
Nov.	6,446,572	3,926,035	4,788,607	.....
Dec.	6,798,718	6,538,519	6,168,279	.....
Total.	46,710,214	49,537,888	44,538,756	.....
Av'ge.	3,892,518	4,128,151	3,711,563	5,321,791

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Liverpool Cotton Oil Market.

Liverpool, July 12, 1901.

Cottonseed oil, £23 10s.; cake, £5 8s. 9d.; meal, £5 7s. 6d.; seed, £6 17s. 6d@£7 per ton, c. i. f. Liverpool. Meal and cake are rather better. Oil quiet and steady. Seed is nominal.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Rotterdam Cotton Oil Market.

Rotterdam, July 12, 1901.

The demand is light and trade is quiet, but prices are firm. Butter oil, 31 florins for spot; prime summer yellow, 40 florins.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Hamburg Cotton Oil Market.

Hamburg, July 12, 1901.

Butter oil, 48½ marks; off oil, 47½ marks per 100 kilos for prompt shipment, f. o. b. Hamburg. The market is firm, but little is doing. Prime Texas meal for prompt shipment, 117 marks; cake, 117 marks, and bolted, 120 marks per ton, c. i. f. Hamburg. For future shipment, meal, 116 marks; cake, 116 marks, and bolted, 119 marks. The market is very quiet.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Trieste Cotton Oil Market.

Trieste, July 12, 1901.

The market is firm, but prices are unchanged. Prime summer yellow, immediate shipment, 63 francs; off yellow, 59 francs per 100 kilos, c. i. f. Trieste.

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

Memphis Cotton Oil Market.

Memphis, July 13, 1901.

Weather very hot, doing considerable damage to corn; also to cotton in Texas. Also have some complaints from Valley. Market quiet and unchanged on oil. Mills adverse to selling ahead.

Cocoanut Oils, Etc.

CEYLON.—There has been rather more inquiry for June and August shipments, with 5½c. bid for 50 tons, but as 5⅝c. has been the lowest named, nothing as yet has been done. For early August arrival 5⅞c. is asked, but as spot goods can be had at that figure for large packages, nothing has been done except in a retail way to meet current wants.

COCHIN.—Small sales are being made on the spot at 6.90@7c., as to seller and style of packing. For June-August shipment, 6¾c. asked. Tallow being weaker, buyers are not anticipating their future wants at the moment.

CORN.—The advance in linseed oil so far has had no material effect on this market. Paint grinders at the moment are not buying oil, as few of them are working. Second hands are selling in a limited way for July-August at 5.65@5.70c., as to quantity and seller. Store parcels are held at 6c.

OLIVE.—The market is quiet, as is usual at this period of the year. Small sales are reported at 62½@65c., as to quality, for either grade. Shipments for early fall delivery might be done at 58@60c., as to quality and seller. Olive foots of a choice quality are held at 5⅝@5½c. for spot, and for shipment at 5½@5¼c., as to quality and date of arrival.

PALM.—Rather more demand for spot oil, and sales are being made in a jobbing way at 5⅝@5½c., and for arrival at 5¼c. Lagos is held steady at 5½c.

RAPE.—There is more demand, both for spot and nearby arrival, with sales of 150 bbls. reported, within the range of our quotations, viz., 70@71c. for choice burning grade, 68@69c. for prime and 66@67c. for blown, as to quantity and seller.

Animal and Fish Oils.

COD.—The fishing off Newfoundland so far is reported poor and according to report the offerings will be proportionately light. Some round lots of oil have been received here, the most of which, however, is held for export. There is no indication of a change this season from the basis of last year's prices.

DEGRAS.—As usual during the summer months, there is little demand for degras, and as small surplus supplies are appearing in different quarters offerings are freer and concessions more easily obtained. There is, however, no superabundance. The market is easy at current quotations of 3¾@3⅞c. for German, 3⅞@4c. for English and 4½@5c. for French.

LARD OIL.—The local market continued uniformly quiet throughout the week, both on domestic account and for export. Buyers consistently held aloof. Offerings were free and holders showed some anxiety to make sales. Under pressure to sell, the price fell 1c. before the end of the week, closing upon a basis of 69c. for prime oil in moderate quantities. There was very little demand for the minor grades, which were quoted without change.

MENHADEN. — Upwards of 1,500 barrels of Southern oil were received within the past week, most of which was sold direct for export. A sale of 1,100 barrels of Northern oil is also reported about a week ago. Apart from these transactions, there is little interesting feature to the market. Buyers on domestic account appear shy as yet and are holding off, waiting developments. Southern crude is quoted 23c. New York and Northern 25@26c. Pressed and bleached oils move slowly at old current prices.

NEATSFOOT.—As with all oils, the market has been more than usually quiet all week. White and prime oils were freely offered, but cold tests are still unobtainable and quotations for them are nominal. Values did not fluctuate, but remained upon the basis of 52c. for prime.

RED OIL.—Demand continues quiet and the market excites little interest. Prices are firm under the circumstances upon a basis of 4¾@5c. for saponified. Elaine is still quoted 34@35c.

SPERM AND WHALE.—The local market for both sperm and whale oil remains quiet and more or less neglected. The primary market offers nothing new and prices are without change from late current quotations.

TALLOW OIL.—Raw material is easier, and as oil has been freely offered with few takers, the local market has fallen off. Prime tallow oil is now quoted 51@52c. and dark proportionately lower. The market was very quiet at the close.

Mineral Oils.

BLACK.—Conditions were but slightly improved from those which governed during the previous week. Demand was limited to sundry small jobbing lots at old current quotations.

CYLINDER STOCKS.—The market was fairly steady, all things considered, and demand, though limited, showed somewhat in advance of the business done during the excessively heated term. The situation, however, offered nothing new and prices were unchanged.

NEUTRAL.—As with mineral and all other lubricants, the market for neutral oils was limited to small jobbing lots and there was an absence of snap to trade. Prices are steady and unchanged from the basis of previous quotations.

PARAFFINE.—There was a slightly better demand, though apart from a moderately good jobbing business the market was seasonably quiet and attracted but little attention. Western

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shipments continue to improve slowly. Prices are steady and unchanged.

SPINDLE.—Conditions are without material change. Transactions, as usual at this season, are few in number and limited in quantity. Upon the whole, however, the season has been above that of last year. Prices are without quotable change.

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

There is more demand from speculators to cover their short sales of linseek cake, but as crushers generally have only light stocks, they are not offering except in a limited way at $27.50 per ton, with $27 bid and declined.

Exports of Flaxseed from New York.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1900.	Same time 1899.
Belgium	....	119,509	118,085
Denmark	....	32,753	42,832
England	....	218,265	250,250
France	....	24,912	37,151
Germany	....	537,205	100,207
Netherlands	....	732,243	560,814
Scotland	....	346	8,390
Totals	....	1,665,233	1,134,518

Exports of Flaxseed from Boston.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1900.	Same time 1899.
Belgium	....	58,693	.....
England	....	178,377	396,065
Netherlands	....	77,190	78,164
Totals	....	314,260	474,229

Exports of Flaxseed from Philadelphia.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1900.	Same time 1899.
Netherlands	....	.....	159,600
Scotland	....	16,634	.....
Totals	....	16,634	159,600

Exports of Flaxseed from Baltimore.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1900.	Same time 1899.
England	....	.....	2,003
Ireland	....	.....	2,000
Netherlands	....	135,483	.....
Totals	....	135,483	4,003

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

PARAFFINE WAX.—Since the reduction demand has shown considerable improvement and the market, especially for crude wax, may be considered more than usually active. Many of the outside concerns are well sold up and some at least have taken advantage of the present low prices to cover. American wax is reported to be selling freely abroad at current quotations. Exports of wax from this port during the past week aggregated 1,415,000 pounds. Quotations as previously reported are: Crude, 117 m. p., 5c.; 124-126 m. p. (yellow), 4¾c. Refined, 120 m. p., 6½c.; 125 m. p., 6½c.; 130 m. p., 7½c.; 135 m. p., 9c.; 140 m. p., 13@13½c.

TALLOW.—During the past day or so the market has eased off, and at the close 4¾c. was bid for city, with 4⅞c. asked for hhds. and 5¼c. for tcs., but buyers are holding back for the moment.

GREASES.—The market is beginning to show the effects of the hot weather, and they are not so saleable as they were. Both exporters and the home trade are holding off for the present. House and bone may be quoted easy at 4½@4⅝c.

The Price of Lard in Chicago.

July.	Cash.	Sept.	Oct.
6....	8.55 @8.57½	8.60 @8.65	8.60 @8.62½
8....	8.50 @8.52½	8.57½@8.65	8.55 @8.62½
9....	8.47½@8.50	8.50 @8.60	8.47½@8.57½
10...	8.57½@8.60	8.65 @8.70	8.62½@8.67½
11...	8.60 @8.62½	8.67½@8.75	8.65 @8.72½
12...	8.65 @8.70	8.70 @8.77½	8.70 @8.75

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

American Cotton Oil Company's Exhibit at Buffalo.

Cotton has been grown in America from time immemorial. Columbus found it in use by the natives of "Hispaniola" when he came a-voyaging. Cortez mentions it as being rudely manufactured into cloths by the Mexican Indians. It was found growing wild in Texas and the Lower Mississippi Valley as early as 1536. Virginia colonizers cultivated it as long ago as 1621. No one saw value in the seed, or knew how to add it to the world's wealth, until more than two hundred years late, or just before the Civil War (1861-1865), when the development of the cottonseed oil industry was seriously undertaken. At the close of the war in 1865, there were less than a score of cottonseed mills in this country, making a total crush of about 50,000 tons of seed. The growth of knowledge of the value of the cottonseed products as a clean and wholesome food for man and beast, and for manifold uses in the arts and sciences and in agriculture, has been so rapid that to-day (in 1901) there are 450 mills for crushing cottonseed in the United States, using a capital of more than $100,000,000, crushing over two and a half-milion tons of seed annually and giving employment, directly or indirectly, to fifty thousand people.

The largest manufacturer of cottonseed oils and stearines, cake, meal and other products, is the American Cotton Oil Company, whose general office is at No. 27 Beaver street, New York City, and whose mills and refineries are found in seventeen different States of the Union. Their various "American" and "Union" brands of summer and winter oils, both white and yellow, are the recognized standard of excellence the world over. This company exports cottonseed oil and other products to the value of ten million dollars annually, the distribution covering not only Europe and the British Isles, but Asia, Africa and Australia as well, with a good and growing trade in Central and South America, from Mexico to Cape Horn. The American Cotton Oil Company's products may be found in the kitchen and on the tables of the people of every civilized country in the world. As a food, it is the recognized and worthy rival of the olive of Spain, France and Italy; of the sesame and arachide of Asia and Africa; and of the colza (rape seed) of France and Germany. It is burning in altar lamps of Catholic and Greek churches throughout Europe, Asia and both Americas, and is safely lighting armies of miners as they delve and burrow in the secret places of the earth.

Cottonseed meal is enriching the food of dairy cattle all over the world, more than 200,000 tons being exported annually for this and kindred uses. A far larger quantity goes back to the fields every year as a fertilizer, its richness in nitrates giving it special value as a plant food. As a special aid to the tobacco raisers it is unequalled for producing the color, quality and texture of leaf that is most desired by buyers and handlers of "the weed." This great American industry is not supported solely, or even chiefly, by foreign trade. Its greatest market is at home. More than half of the entire production is marketed in the United States, where the purity and wholesomeness of the oils and the value and profitableness of the various products are making new friends and wider markets year by year.

Comparative Stocks of Lard.

The Cincinnati Price Current submits the following comparisons of stocks of lard on July 1 for the years mentioned, held in Chicago and New York, and reported in European markets and afloat, with totals, represented in tierces:—

	Chicago.	N. York.	Europe, etc.	Total.
1882.....	141,000	21,100	90,900	253,900
1883.....	115,200	22,900	78,300	216,400
1884.....	128,900	37,900	91,100	275,900
1885.....	100,600	40,800	102,500	243,900
1886.....	138,700	36,400	94,500	269,600
1887.....	118,800	25,400	103,200	247,400
1888.....	61,100	14,900	61,100	139,100
1889.....	66,000	22,600	72,100	160,700
1890.....	104,700	34,400	131,000	270,100
1891.....	176,300	65,900	254,000	496,200
1892.....	61,200	18,700	138,000	237,900
1893.....	38,800	8,500	84,000	131,800
1894.....	28,400	11,500	109,000	153,900
1895.....	99,600	18,600	171,000	289,200
1896.....	277,100	25,900	254,500	557,500
1897.....	291,700	19,400	255,000	566,100
1898.....	181,800	15,400	186,000	383,200
1899.....	210,400	14,300	171,000	395,700
1900.....	138,000	10,000	125,000	273,000
1901.....	55,700	11,000	108,000	175,000

The above shows visible stocks of lard this season to be 98,000 tierces less than a year ago, and 117,000 less than the average for July 1 for nineteen years previous to this season. Compared with a month ago there is an increase of 26,000 tierces.

The aggregate stocks of lard, as mentioned the first of each month for years stated, compare as follows, represented in tierces:—

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan.....	159,000	264,000	276,000	361,000	472,000
Feb.....	168,000	265,000	327,000	403,000	519,000
March...	175,000	263,000	339,000	396,000	522,000
April...	159,000	250,000	348,000	340,000	507,000
May.....	137,000	236,000	338,000	296,000	523,000
June....	149,000	240,000	358,000	310,000	554,000
July.....	175,000	273,000	395,000	383,000	566,000
Aug.....	.....	257,000	426,000	385,000	549,000
Sept....	.....	233,000	398,000	373,000	522,000
Oct.....	.....	187,000	366,000	365,000	481,000
Nov.....	.....	110,000	316,000	298,000	399,000
Dec.....	.....	123,000	248,000	272,000	353,000

Naval Stores at Hamburg.

The British Consul makes the following report on the naval stores trade of Hamburg for the year 1900:—

Imports in 1900, both American and French resin, were considerably larger than in any one of the preceding three years, though the stock on hand at the end of the year 1899 was likewise more considerable, viz.:—

	American Resin.		French Resin.	
Year.	Imports. Casks.	Stock, Dec. 31. Casks.	Imports. Casks.	Stock, Dec. 31. Casks.
1897.....	157,330	11,508	7,637	568
1898.....	161,040	5,885	6,781	909
1899.....	224,265	11,338	9,403	1,256
1900.....	249,017	4,989	10,130	924

Prices which had begun to advance at the end of 1899 remained at this higher figure throughout the year 1900, excepting during a short interval in June.

Prices of turpentine also showed a rising tendency from the beginning of the last year which was maintained till the end of June, when extensive importations caused a decline in values which continued until the close of the year. Both sales and importations in 1900 show an increase as compared with the figures for the preceding year, viz.:—

	American Turpentine.	French, Spanish and Portuguese.
Stock Dec. 31, 1898.....	6,032	177
Importations, 1899	49,658	3,943
	55,690	4,120
Sales in 1899	47,002	4,061
Stock Dec. 31, 1899.....	8,688	59
Importations, 1900	60,460	2,161
	69,148	2,220
Sales in 1900.....	57,480	2,220
Stock Dec. 31, 1900.....	11,668	.....

The Analysis of the Total Alkalis in Soaps.

(From the German of Messrs. R. Henriques and O. Mayer, in the Zeitschrift fur angewandte Chemie.)

A single process may be employed to determine at the same time the alkalies of the fatty acids, the free alkalies and the carbonated alkalies, frequently encountered, usually in small quantities (2-5 per cent.) in most household soaps. This process is based on the employment of absolute alcohol, which dissolves alkaline soaps and free acid, while leaving apparently intact the carbonated alkali. Unfortunately, this last is exceedingly soluble in absolute alcohol, and further the strong proportion of water in all the soaps does not permit the direct application of the process in question to soaps. It is requisite to thoroughly dry the soap to be analyzed, and even then there are many difficulties to be overcome. On the other hand, and this is the weakest point in the process, the free alcohol partially carbonates, a fact leading to completely erroneous results.

The small apparatus, to be described, permits the determination in a very simple manner and with the greatest exactitude, not only of the free and the carbonated alkali, but also a certain number of other constants, so that the complete analysis of a soap can be effected very rapidly and without difficulty. It consists of an Erlenmeyer matras of a capacity of about 400 centimeters, provided with a stopper having three holes. One of these is intended to receive a small funnel with cock; about 100 centimeters, the others permitting the entrance respectively of an adducent and an adducent tube for air. The air coming through the first is previously rid of its carbonic acid by traversing a flask filled with a leach of strong alkali. The tube enters into a drying flask filled with concentrated sulphuric acid. This last is followed with a tube of calcium chloride and with an apparatus of tared potassium, designed to retain the carbonic anhydride arising from the decomposition of the soap. Lastly, an aspirator, a bottle of three liters, furnished with a siphon, and a hand vice complete the very simple equipment.

The following is the mode of operation: Five to ten grammes of soap are placed in the Erlenmeyer matras and dissolved in about 100 centimeters of warm water and allowed to cool. The matras is then attached to the other parts of the apparatus, and after making sure that the whole system is hermetically closed, some diluted chlorhydric acid is poured into the funnel. It may be employed in excess when it is only used to determine the carbonated alkali, but if it is desired to ascertain, at the same time, the proportion of free alkali present, an exactly measured volume of demi-normal acid must be used. In any case, this volume should be greater than that necessary for the complete decomposition of soap; the quantity taken in the experiment being five to ten grammes; fifty centimeters of demi-normal acid are sufficient. The acid is poured into the soapy liquid, the funnel is rinsed, the cock is closed, and a show current of air is passed through the apparatus. Then the matras begins to heat slightly, and it is precisely the intensity of the heat which determines the regularity of the decomposition of soap. It is best to regulate the Bunsen burner in such a manner that the flame has the dimensions of a hazelnut. At the end of 30 to 45 minutes, if the decomposition has gone on regularly, the fatty acids ought to form a clear and melted layer, and all the liquor ought to have almost reached the boiling point.

As soon as the first small drops of condensed water begin to arrive in the abducent tube, the source of heat is removed, and the current of air is still allowed to operate, so as to completely remove the carbonic anhydride and carry it into the potassium apparatus. It is then sufficient to weigh this and to express the increase of weight in carbonate.

To determine at the same time the free alkali the process is as follows:—After absorption of all the carbonic anhydride, the apparatus is dismounted, the funnel is well washed, and the wash water conveyed into the soapy solution, which is again brought to a temperature approaching the boiling point. The operation is continued as for the determination of the Hehner index; that is, the insoluble fatty acids are gathered on a filter and washed with warm water until the wash waters are no longer acid. Then the whole aqueous lixivium is titrated with demi-normal soda, while taking into account the demi-normal chlorhydric acid employed in the decomposition of the soap. Thus the total alkalinity is obtained.

On the other hand, the fatty acids, insoluble in warm alcohol, are dissolved, and the alcoholic solution obtained is titrated with an alcoholic

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lixivium of demi-normal alkali, which furnishes alkali combined with fatty acids. While designating by:—

(a) The total alkalinity;

(b) The alkali corresponding to carbonic acid;

(c) The alkali corresponding to fatty acids;

the whole expressed by NaOH or by KOH, in grammes or in units per cent. of soap, it is clear that the value a, b, c represents the free alkali; the alkaline silicates and borates not being considered in the case before us.

The results of these processes are exact, and a complete analysis can easily be effected from two to three hours. Further, they permit, at the same time, the determination or the calculation of some other constants. The neutralized alcoholic solution of the fatty acids furnishes the proportion of pure soap. It is the most important indication for the estimation of a soap. To expose this alcoholic solution, weigh the residue obtained and deduct the proportion of alkalies found are sufficient to obtain the proportion in fatty acids, and at the same time, by means of these last, the index of acidity and the molecular weight are learned.

We must add that in certain cases our process does not give perfect results. When soaps containing fatty acids, soluble in hot water, are examined, it is not enough to determine merely the Hehner index; the total acidity must also be estimated, and this may be done in the Huggenberg burette or in an ordinary separating funnel.

The soap is decomposed by means of a weighed quantity of etherized acid, the acid lixivium is displaced, and by neutralizing the etherized solution by means of a titrated alkaline lixivium a pure soap is obtained, which allows the determination of the proportion in all fatty acids.

TOTAL IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

In the following table we give the total imports (in packages unless otherwise specified) and their values at the port of New York for the week ending July 12, 1901:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Glass, plate	135	$22,695
Window	2,182	3,953
L. G. plates	120	11,898
Arsenic	440	5,716
Acid, carbolic	836	7,632
Citric	32	690
Oxalic	68	2,898
Salicylic	45	1,080
All other	97	1,758
Aniline, colors	1,180	73,779
Salt	180	6,501
Ammonia, muriate of	30	881
Sal	10	989
Sulph	292	1,302
Argols	1,168	46,936
Albumen	33	1,289
Alizarine	250	14,338
Ass't	25	764
Asphalt	....	10,475
Balsam, copaiba	15	302
All other	12	449
Bark, cincho	39	1,783
All other	20	43
Bleach powder	562	7,495
Bronze powder	....	1,378
Butter, cocoa	36	2,291
Chalk	....	122
Chemical salts	328	2,418
Citrate of lime	39	5,441
Cinchonidia	24	3,422
Cochineal	60	2,189
Cobalt	5	1,271
Cudbear	2	668
Cubeba	357	3,349
Dyewood, extract of	43	1,653
Fish sounds	1	18
Flowers, cham	21	487
All other	77	1,458
Gambier	1,367	12,416
Gelatine	247	4,689
Glycerine	211	18,710
Gum, Arabic	469	15,274
Animi	6	76
Assafoetida	10	183
Benjamin	23	517
Chicle	1,216	31,087
Copal	709	8,557
Damar	300	4,442
Gulac	6	50
Kauri	841	32,696
Licorice	260	8,287
Shellac	1,475	27,978
Senegal	50	1,399
All other	64	1,233
Glue	296	4,459
Indigo	78	9,552
Iodine	13	3,603
Leeches	6	57
Manganese	1	42
Ore	669	2,271
Magnesite	8	25
Manure salt	....	8,639
Oxide, zinc	150	2,065
Oil, almonds	8	640
Bergamot	2	141
Camphor	223	943
Orange	2	97
Olive	1,788	10,464
Palm	19	3,509
Sesame	80	1,716
Sandalwood	5	1,213
Thyme	15	978
Other, ess	139	7,379
Opium	1	86
Paints, unspecified	....	4,763
Chr. yellow	1	88
Chr. green	7	451
Colcothar	19	108
Drop black	10	663
Venetian red	31	62
Vermillion	7	2,293
Potash, carb	80	3,352
Prussiate	24	1,521
Persian berries, extract of	10	313
Plumbago	1,091	1,157
Quinine	47	5,227
Root, gentian	127	685
Rhubarb	21	693
Sarsaparilla	57	304
Squills	10	78
Soda, ash	15	229
Bicarb	4	66
Sulphate	35	135
Sponges	182	4,763
Stearine	147	4,544
Sulphur, ore	....	23,590
Sumac	1,190	3,276
Extract of	25	421
Talc	1,002	1,276
Ultramarine	45	1,053
Vanilla beans	2	335
Varnish	149	7,129
Venice turp	4	25
Verdigris	10	219
Whiting	4	24
Wool, grease	118	1,043
Other	....	53,779
Cloves	700	7,712
Ginger	175	1,189
Mace	25	1,287
Mustard	240	5,703
Nutmegs	240	5,179
Pepper	2,935	44,047
Pepper shells	25	220
Pimento	1,199	8,581
Corkwood	....	34,003
Fustic	....	2,026
Logwood	280	1,540
Cement, Portland	9,388	6,884
Other	2	400
Candles	....	1,261
Clay	....	5,559
Carbon	....	854
Corks	....	15,339
Powder, polishing	....	525
Seed, canary	38	199
Caraway	725	3,618
Millet	200	446
Mustard	400	2,105
Rape	6	21
Other	....	815
Soap, castile	50	608
Stone, pumice	....	902
Rotten	....	2,049
Tapioca	2,593	8,528
Flour	265	1,172
Wax	....	11,851
Whalebone	....	99

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NAVAL STORES.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 30.

Saturday Evening, July 13, 1901.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—The early part of the week was interesting. The market was strong and steady, with an advancing tendency in harmony with a similar state of affairs in the Southern market. There were some round lot sales made and a moderately good jobbing business was also done. Consumers, however, to judge from inquiries, are by no means overstocked, and a few showed some anxiety to buy when the market began to advance, which it did on Tuesday, going from a machine basis of 37½c. to 38c. A moderate business was done at the former figure and jobbing sales aggregated well at the latter. Then came news of a weakening market at Savannah. Consumers no longer showed much interest and holders appeared anxious, though not sufficiently so, to make concessions. Buyers evidently expected more favorable terms and consistently held aloof. The local market finally closed steady at quotations ½c. lower. At Savannah receipts were liberal. There was some active trading early in the week and before the end. The quantity exported as compared with what was purchased, however, showed considerable accumulation in dealers' hands. The surplus, it is said, is being stored by a new tank system and may be held for a rise. This no doubt helped to keep the market from serious decline, but as stocks with factors also increased, values which early in the week had gone up to a 34¾c. basis sagged down to 34½c. in a dull market before the close. Receipts for the week at Savannah were 10,954 barrels; sales, 7,358 barrels, and exports, 3,492 barrels. The local market closed quiet at 37c. and 37½c. for oil and machine barrels respectively.

ROSIN.—With the exception of extreme low grades, the local market for rosins was more than usually active for the season. Strained and good strained, however, were more or less neglected. Stocks accumulated to some extent, and values fell off from a basis of $1.45 to $1.40 and $1.42½ respectively. A good active business was done in mediums, especially in Fs and Gs, which are none too plentiful. More interest was also shown in pales, which moved quite freely at the current quotations of last week. Apart from the price changes mentioned, values remain as quoted last week.

TAR AND PITCH.—The supply of tar available for market is limited, and holders are very firm in their views. There does not seem to be any disposition on the part of buyers to meet present prices in a liberal spirit, and the market ruled quiet. Transactions are restricted to jobbing lots upon the basis of $2.25 and $4.25 for regular and oil barrels, respectively. Pitch is dull, but steady in price at $1.60 to $1.75.

The following table shows the receipts and deliveries of naval stores at and from yard New York for the week ending July 12, 1901:

	Spts. of Rosin.	Turp.	Tar.
Stock in yard July 5, 1901	17,539	1,173	1,025
Receipts	2,241	1,119	298
Deliveries	3,315	1,617	94
Stock in yard, July 12, 1901	16,465	675	1,229

Savannah, July 12, 1901.

Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; receipts, 1,516; sales, 1,120; exports, 755. Rosin firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,544; sales, 4,441; exports, 4,085.

Charleston, July 12, 1901.

Turpentine firm, 33½c. Rosin firm; unchanged.

New Orleans, July 12, 1901.

Receipts—Rosin, 235 bbls. Exports to Belfast—Rosin, 2,000.

Wilmington, N. C., July 12, 1901.

Spirits turpentine steady, 33½@34c.; receipts, 160. Rosin firm, 95c.@$1; receipts, 226. Crude turpentine steady, $1 and $2; receipts, 133. Tar firm, $1.50; receipts, 87.

Liverpool, July 12, 1901.

Turpentine—Spirits steady, 27s. 6d. Rosin—Common dull, 4s. 1½d.

London, July 12, 1901.

Turpentine—Spirits, 26s. 10½d. Rosin—Common, 4s. 0d.

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will fine on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

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SPECIALS OR NOTICES in this column are at the rate of Two Dollars for each insertion for eight lines or less. All over eight lines Twenty-five cents per line of about six words. The full amount in cash must accompany all orders.

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GOODS ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

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TO NEW YORK.

Calcutta, 3,500 bls. gambier.
Garibaldi, 7,500 bls. gambier.

TO BOSTON.

Santa Maria, 2,500 bls. gambier.

From Chili.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Belmont, 17,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Alcides, 30,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Falls of Keltic (ss), 35,500 bgs. nitrate soda.
Powderham (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Cacique (ss), 28,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Westburn (ss), 35,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Pinedene (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Rokeby (ss), 40,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Rauma (ss), 32,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Membland (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Queen Margaret (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda
Corydon (ss), 40,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Aboukir (ss), 30,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Elvion, 12,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Cumbal (ss), 40,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Cromarty (ss), 30,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Capac (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Thetis, 15,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Titania, 12,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Coya (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Cacique (ss), 29,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Loch Finala, 24,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Warfield (ss), 30,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Condor (ss), 28,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Clydesdale, 19,616 bgs. nitrate soda.
Urd (ss),, 30,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Skomvaer, 20,000 bgs, nitrate soda.
Dart (ss), 35,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Ariel, 9,500 bgs. nitrate soda.
Australia, 11,500 bgs. nitrate soda.
Glenelg (ss), 10,000 bgs. nitrate soda.

RECORD OF VESSELS.

Port and Name.	Sailed.
From Singapore.	
Calcutta	April 30.
Garibaldi	May 19.
Santa Maria	May 20.
W. C. S. America.	
Belmont	Due July.
Alcides	Due August.
Falls of Keltic (ss)	Due August.
Westburn (ss)	Due August.
Powderham (ss)	Due September.
Cacique (ss)	Due September.
Pinedene (ss)	Due September.
Rokeby (ss)	Due September.
Rauma (ss)	Due September.
Membland (ss)	Due September.
Croydon (ss)	Due September.
Aboukir	Due October.
Elvion (ss)	Due October.
Cumbal (ss)	Due October.
Queen Margaret (ss)	Due October.
Cromarty (ss)	Due November.
Capac (ss)	Due November.
Thetis	Due November.
Titania	Due November.
Coya (ss)	Due November.
Loch Finals	Due October.
Urd (ss)	Due November.
Warfield (ss)	Due August.
Condor (ss)	Due September.
Clydesdale (ss)	Due October.
Skomvaer	Due November.
Dart (ss)	Due December.
Ariel	Due December.
Australia	Due November.
Glenelg (ss)	Due November.

Incorporation papers have been filed at Camden, N. J., for the F. J. Darlington Charcoal Chewing Gum Company, with a capital of $125,000.

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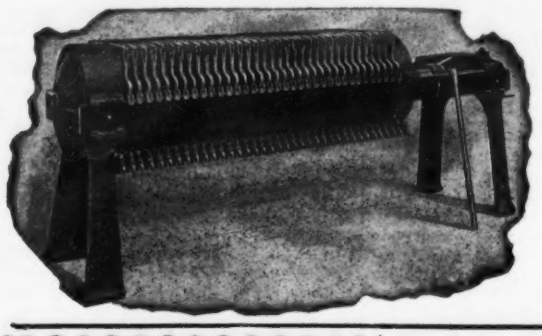
Machinery Department.

The advertisements which appear in this department are those of Manufacturers, and they all will send catalogue and full information upon application.

It is requested that all inquirers mention the fact that the name was taken from the MACHINERY DEPARTMENT of this publication.

If any of our readers are contemplating the purchase of machinery we will be pleased to place them in direct communication with the manufacturers.



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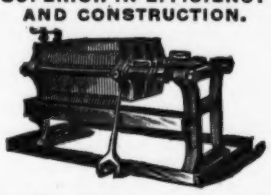

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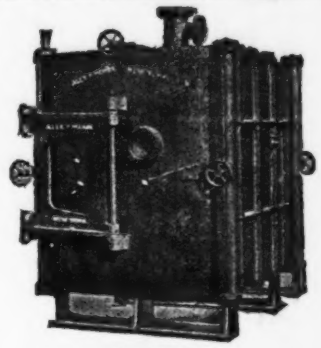

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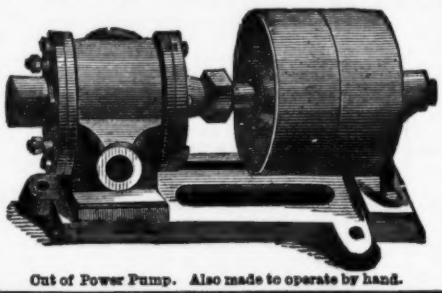

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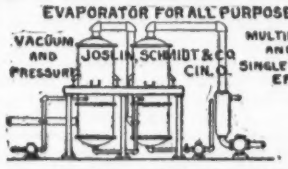

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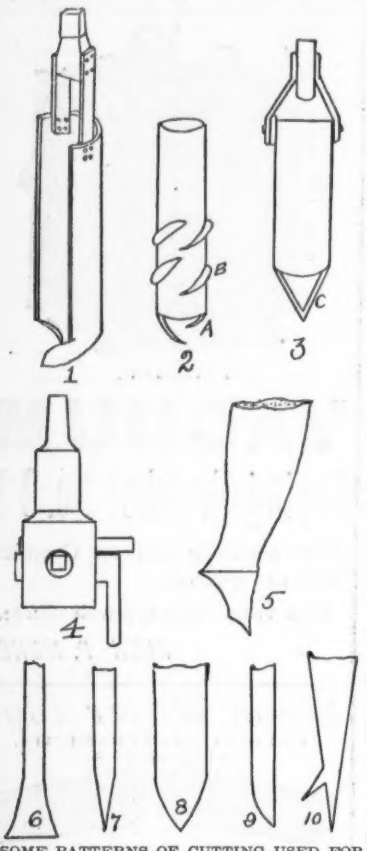
Petroleum Well Engineering

The general interest in oil-well engineering matters since the recent discoveries of paying oil deposits in different parts of America has led to a demand for technical literature bearing on the mechanical side of the oil business. The writer has visited sections of the country in which valuable oil deposits have been discovered and which are operated in by persons entirely unfamiliar with the descriptions of apparatus needed in order to secure the oils to the best advantage. Often very crude devices are rigged for getting the oils, resulting in severe losses, tedious delays and general dissatisfaction. Again, one may visit an oil plant at which the wrong system of securing the oil is employed, much to the detriment of the financial factor of the company. Losses in time and money greatly retard the development of the works, sometimes resulting in failure. I could refer to instances in which oil wells that have been discarded by certain companies as non-paying have been refurnished with proper machinery and made to pay exceedingly good profits. In order to aid in the selection and the adaptation of modern machinery and



SOME PATTERNS OF CUTTING USED FOR BORING FOR OIL.

oil-well devices for getting oils from the earth, rocks and pools we propose to outline the various sorts now used. That of boring into the soil for oils by means of rotating devices is probably the most common at the present time, and in the accompanying sketches the principal tools employed are presented.

THE AUGER.

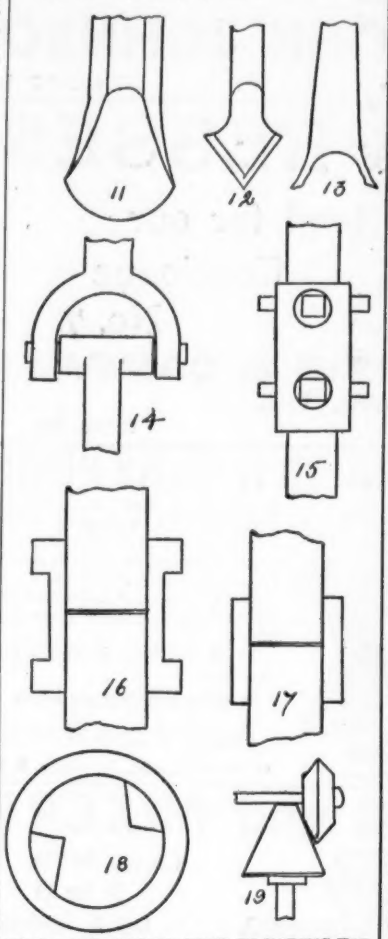
The auger mainly utilized for boring purposes in the rotation plan is shaped like that presented in Figure 1. This tool is made of iron and of steel. The iron tool has a hardened tip, and if not run upon hard rock will retain a good cutting end for a long time. The steel tool is mostly used now, although the cost is more. Soft rocks, clay, shale, sandy deposits and the like are readily bored through by this tool. The upper shaft of the tool is made to fit into a socket of a lengthening shaft, and the latter is operated at any desired depth by means of a cross-head at the upper portion of the hole. These lengthening rods are iron with unions, wood with metal sockets, and sometimes they are of piping and the joints are effected with threads which are screwed together.

AN EXPANDING CUTTING TOOL.

In Fig. 2 we show a design of expanding cutting tool which is now quite extensively used among the Western oil wells for boring in both soft rock and sandy deposits. The feature of this tool is that it can be started into the soil boring a hole of small diameter by using the steel points (a), and the hole is gradually enlarged as the spiral knives (b) around the circumference of the cylinder begin operations. These boring spirals lift the loosened material to a point where it can be removed either by sand pumps or by elevating and conveying devices, as in the case of the employment of all boring tools of this description. Another rotary method for sinking wells or exploring in soft or moderately hard material consists in the employment of a tool built up on the plan shown in Fig. 3. The cutting ends are marked c, and they are merely a V-shaped piece of hard steel secured to the bottom of the cylinder. As fast as the earthy matters are loosened by this point the material is taken up through the cylinder by lifting devices.

CUTTERS.

In exploring and working in soils and deposits forms of cutters are sometimes used like those shown in Fig. 4. In this design a key is employed for sustaining the cutter in position; also a set-screw. The cutting tool is made to revolve very slowly, gradually working its way into the deposits and forming a hole through which the shaft may be sunk later. In Fig. 5 is the coned type of cutting tool



TOOLS AND UNIONS USED IN BORING FOR OIL.

sometimes used. The coned portion is filed away slightly so as to give the proper clearance to the cutting edge. From Figs. 6 to 10 are a collection of different patterns of boring tools found in practical use at the oil wells. In Fig. 6 is a simple type of flat-end tool, its cutting end being tapered to a wedge shape whose width is often parallel with the stem. There is, however, always trouble in using this form of boring tool in keeping it straight. I have often seen instances in which the boring for the well has been deflected seriously from a straight course unknown to the well-sinkers until they commence actual work. Often the hole has to be abandoned because of the deflection of the course. Tools which are self-guiding, or tools with which guides can be used, are therefore preferable. Sometimes this form of tool is used with a pointer at its edge, this portion serving to guide the tool through the strata. Fig. 7 shows this tool at a side view. Fig. 8 representes the spoon-bit, which is now used in some of the oil-well sections of the country to good advantage. The groove extends close to the point, as may be seen in Fig. 9. In Fig. 10 we have still another form of cutting tool for the oil well. It possesses both a cutting edge which projects outward from the side of the tool and a centering point, which starts from the middle of the lower portion of the tool, and serves as a good guide for the instrument.

In Fig 11 is the old reliable form of drill tool used for cutting into stone when hard rock is struck in a boring. Often in boring holes for getting at oil deposits the men at the shaft strike a thickness of hard stuff which is too brittle for the ordinary soft-rock cutting instruments. Considerable delay is experienced unless the proper tools are at hand for getting through this layer of hard material. Often the tool shown in Fig. 11 is used with good results in piercing this layer of stone, after which the original outfit can be used again. This tool is caused to cut by hammer blows, in which case the rotating process is exchanged for the processes of boring by tools and devices in which strokes can be applied to the cutting appliances. At each blow the tool is revolved upon its axis, and the curved shape of its cutting edge causes the tool to sink a saucer-shaped recess in the rock, holding the point of the tool at the same time in position so that a straight boring is assured. Water or oil is introduced to the cutting process to prevent abrasion, and the tool is occasionally lifted so as to permit the hole to be cleaned out. In Fig. 12 is a form of rock drill sometimes found in service at the oil wells for the purpose of boring through rock strata by means of revolving devices at the top of the hole. No blows are struck upon this tool, but pressure is exerted by weights and levers, and the tool is turned rapidly by mechanical means. In Fig. 13 is a tool I saw at a few places used for this work in which the ends were spread as shown, this presenting points for clearing out the edges of a cavity after the hole itself had been developed by tools for boring purposes.

FOR DROPS.

Drops and lever devices for operating the tools for cutting are next shown. In Fig. 14 is a design of jointed lever used frequently at the apparatus in well work, consisting of a hooped head provided with a pin for carrying the hub of the sinker shaft. Sometimes the connecting portion is made up as in Fig. 15, in which we show the mode of joining by means of a flanged piece provided with a set-screw and a key for each end of the rod or pipe which is joined. Great care should be taken to have these keys and set-screws in good working order, otherwise the shaft will be sprung and perhaps broken. Often the joining is made as in Fig. 16, and threads only are relied upon to hold the parts together. In this case care should be observed in having the threads cleaned out often, as the sandy stuffs which are everywhere present will cause grating on the union and in time ruin it. The plain union is shown in Fig. 17 and depends upon friction to hold itself in position. This type of union requires that the contracting surfaces be very smooth and true, and wholly free from sands or other earthy matters. In order to clear out the threads of united shafts for oil wells the instrument in Fig. 18 may be utilized advantageously. It is a simple ring of steel fitted with blades on the interior, and the edges of these blades may be passed through the threads of the shafts and all foreign matter cleaned from them. In Fig. 19 is the usual form of wheel-friction device employed for rotating purposes at the oil well, and these beveled wheels may be seen in operation in steel, iron and wood. Once I saw that the wheels were wood covered with leather. The point is to get the proper frictional contact, and this may be done by properly aligning the angles of the two shafts and having the pressure of one surface against that of the other hard and even, thus preventing slipping and loss of power.

Diamond Drilling of Petroleum Wells.

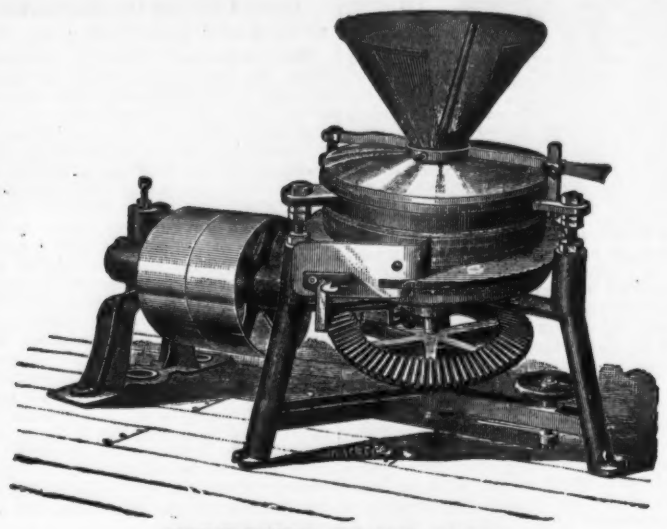
The well-known Russian professor, S. H. Woyslaw, delivered a lecture before the society of mining engineers on the employment of diamond drilling in Russia, and this deserves much attention. In the introduction to the lecture Prof. Woyslaw opposed the establishment of foreign systems, that is as entirely different geological conditions require other systems, and pleaded for the improvement of a home system by native mining engineers, to whom the local conditions and the peculiarities of the Russian strata are best known. This would lead to the development of a competent drilling overseer in Russia which, as is well known, is not the case at present, for the whole drilling enterprise is conducted by foreign operators, foreign engineers and foreign drillers. Under such conditions it is not a question of an especially Russian method of deep drilling, and, moreover, the foreigners' ignorance of the peculiarities and characteristics of the Russian drilling territories occasions difficulties which ultimately find their expression in this way—that drilling in Russia is more expensive and does not progress as it should. The local difficulties of drilling are found in the geological situations for almost entire European Russia is covered by vast alluvial formations in which great vaults are richly imbedded and, moreover, the strata appear to be entirely pitted by numerous broad fissures. The great faults and the numerous clefts are a peculiarity of Russian strata, and these phenomena must be especially regarded in the adaptation of an adequate method of drilling. The neglect of this was the cause of the slow development of technical deep drilling in Russia, which again occasioned a very imperfect and meager study of the strata, so it is true that exceedingly rich classes of minerals can be neither recovered nor thoroughly examined. At present, without examinations of technical deep drilling, there is no rational mining, and so it results that notwithstanding the well-known abundance of mineral stores Russia possesses no mining industry in the modern sense. The discovery of the minerals remains abandoned to chance, as formerly, and it cannot be otherwise if one provides such drilling apparatus as has long belonged in the lumber room, and which, unfortunately, is always used in Russia.

The progress in mining is therefore dependant upon the establishment of scientific methods of drilling; it remains to be determined what is best fitted for the Russian situation.

According to the material employed for boring one can distinguish between steel and diamond drilling according to the striking or turning method of drilling. From the standpoint of mechanical economy and the economy of labor, the turning boring is superior to the striking; first, however, it possesses the advantage of affording better knowledge of the strata bored, in so far as it is prepared for grain boring. From a single bore hole one can reproduce an accurate profile of the well from the material brought up, so that thereby the conclusion may be reached that breaks and a collapse of the strata can be avoided. On the other hand, without grain boring, proofs are required of these holes for the determination of the statographical character of the place concerned. Besides this, turn drilling is more rapid than striking, and the time saved in drilling plays a very important part.

The diamond drilling incorporates all these advantages, penetrates from 3 to 4 times as quickly, and, therefore, is cheaper. Diamond drilling would certainly have been employed more if in the present form it did not oppose a greater disadvantage which arises from the character of the boring instrument, that is, of the diamond itself. This great disadvantage is the brittleness of the diamonds, which causes the splintering of separate drilling diamonds by imprudent management of the diamond crown if this strikes upon the hard spots in the bore hole. If one or two break off it is enough to make the entire bore crown work irregularly. Therefore, the work with the diamond crown is delicate work, and the disagreeable consequences of diamond drilling are attributed to the misconception of these circumstances. If, as happened all too often both in Russia as well as elsewhere, the diamond drilling is abandoned after a short trial, then the cause is to be sought only in wrong manipulation, for Prof. Woyslaw affirms that diamond boring is the best, while it follows that the diamonds, as the hardest body, must exhibit the greatest effectiveness when it lessens the rubbing of the rocks, but the operation must be only a gentle grinding, and care should be taken to have it always remain so. Therefore, a striking or crushing method was excluded, as it was occasionally employed by intelligent engineers with complete disregard of the principles of diamond drilling.

The tending of diamond drilling demands especially precautionary measures. First of all, the crown must be severely proven as to whether the head of the boring diamond is in a horizontal plane, and if the vertical axis of the crown has an exactly perpendicular position to this plane; next, by the aid of a vacuum, the position of the many-sided boring diamond should be tested, as also the abrasive apparatus in relation to the position of the diamonds to the opening in the bore hole. A correct setting up of the boring crane is of great importance, and great care must be taken that the vertical axis of the rotating bore poles sufficiently correspond with the bore hole axis. It is almost self-evident that the boring crane should find a firm and unmovable position, and that the bore opening in wet situation should be



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If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

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In the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., machinery of all kinds is used.

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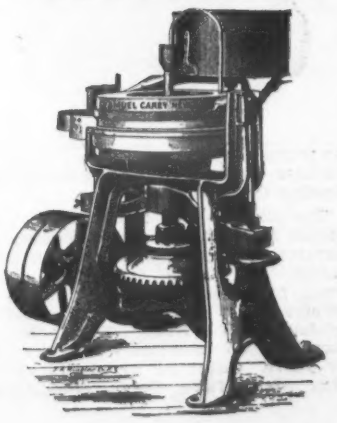

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piped. The lowering of the boring crown requires the greatest precaution; it should be rotating before the fall to the bore hole, wherewith every risk is avoided, for at present, one must always remember that the diamonds might suffer damage because of their brittleness.

For the work of setting the bore crown bore cranes of various sorts are provided. Prof. Woyslaw has constructed a bore crane for this purpose and recommends the same because of the simplicity and safety of its employment. The new bore crane has already been tested by the borings upon the magnetbirge, where it was worked, by agreement, with the bore crane of the Swedish engineer, Kreline. Here it was proven that the professor's bore crane permitted 1¼ times as much progress in the boring and consumed about one-half as much of the boring diamond as the Swedish. These are very important advantages of the Woyslaw boring crane which attracted the greatest attention. The mining engineer, Arzt, who conducted the work upon the magnetbirge, has constructed a portable boring tower for diamond boring which has proved to be very good, and is especially adapted to Russian conditions.—Naphta.

Fuel Oil Appliances.

The increasing use of fuel oil for use in generating steam has caused many inquiries as to the method employed and the appliances necessary in the realization of this cheap fuel. We present herewith cuts of the latest improved oil burner and pumping system

to pump the oil from storage tanks to burners, made by the Rockwell Engineering Co., this city.

The oil burner is made of the best steam brass, nickel plated, nozzles of durable bronze. It is fitted with best valves and brass unions complete, ready for pipe connections. Simple in construction. Durable. All parts interchangeable. Never clogs. Never burns out. With ordinary care will last for years. Governed by needle valve. Very powerful. Very economical. Fully guaranteed. Any fireman can operate it easily. The position shown in this cut is the correct position in use. Will serve largest or smallest boiler or furnace equally well. Can be operated with either steam or compressed air.

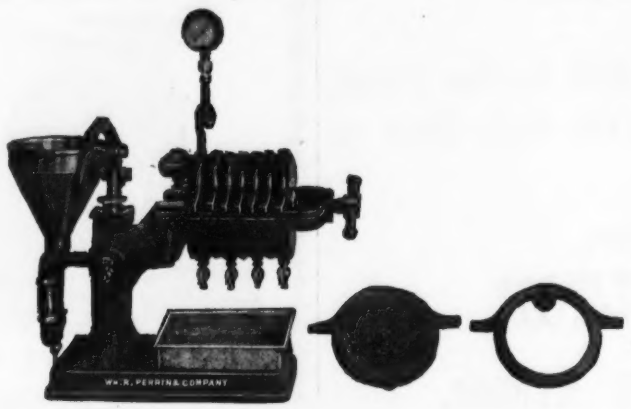
The Rockwell pumping system, of which a cut is given, is the most modern and is thus described:—

Pumps the oil from storage tanks to burners. Heats it with the exhaust steam to a high temperature. Forces it to the burners under a high and uniform pressure. Best possible condition for rapid and complete combustion. Handles equally well light or heavy oils. Will automatically supply one or one hundred burners with equal pressure. Perfectly safe. No oil above level of burners. In no way governed by gravity. Smallest possible quantity of oil in building. Perfectly clean. No oil visible at any time from storage tanks to fires. No leakage. No smell. Perfectly simple. Operation entirely automatic after starting. Shipped complete, ready for pipe connections to storage tanks and burners. Any ordinary pipe fitter or mchanic can make these connections. Full printed directions sent with each machine. Every machine tested before shipment. Every machine fully guaranteed. No royalty. Every machine sold outright. Cost small. Saving great. The best fuel oil pumping system in existence. Built in sizes to meet all requirements. Duplex or single as desired.

The Rockwell Engineering Co. manufacture all appliances for the utilization of oil fuel, including oil hose, oil meters, oil storage tanks, ventilators, boilers, furnaces, etc., etc. Any one interested in saving cost of fuel should write to above firm for particulars.

Filter Presses.

Wm. R. Perrin & Co., Chicago, well known as manufacturers of filter presses, have perfected an experimental press for laboratory use which is becoming very popular for making tests and proved of great advantage when it is desired to make experiments or tests with small quantities of material. This press is built to stand a pressure of 150 pounds, and can be used to make practical tests under pressure. It is made with plate and rings so as to allow use of filter paper. The press is furnished complete with pump, reservoir, cocks, gauge and pan. It weighs only about 60 pounds and is sold at a very moderate price. The above firm manufactures everything in the filter press line, from this little experimental press up to presses which weigh 25,000 pounds. Those using presses should send to Perrin & Co. for illustrated circulars.



Grinding Machinery.

Charles Kaestner & Co., Chicago, machinists, founders, engineers and contractors, are known to many of the readers of the Reporter as manufacturers of high-grade paint machinery, boilers, pumps, power transmission, etc., and the reputation they have gained for this class of machinery gives confidence that no mill or machinery of any description is allowed to leave their works unless it is absolutely certain it will perform the service for which it was constructed. We wish to call special attention at this time to their latest Western mills and mixers, which are built for hard and constant service. They will grind any and all kinds of goods grindable on a stone mill, and are built single or double water cooled, as desired. The mixers are heavy cast-iron, with mixers removable, the pot being turned out smooth on the inside. The discharge gates to the mixer are made with a screw or lever device for opening and closing. Charles Kaestner & Co. have customers who have used these mills for the past twenty years, and the mills are still in good condition. They build them with 16 and 20 inch stones, weighing 1,000 and 1,500 pounds. They guarantee every mill. Those desiring a perfect grinding machine should send to the manufacturers for full particulars, illustrations, etc., and their request will be promptly granted.

Linseed Oil and Its Adulterants.

BY PARKER C. McILHINEY, A. M., Ph. D.

The following, slightly condensed from the exhaustive report on linseed oil and its adluterants, was recently submitted to the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of New York:—

Linseed oil is the oil obtained from the seeds of the flax plant, Linum usitatissimum. Formerly the oil used in the United States was obtained principally from Indian and other foreign seed, but of late years the domestic seed has gradually replaced the foreign, although considerable quantities of Calcutta seed are still imported. The oil obtained from Calcutta seed usually commands a higher price, as it is of a light color, and is by some considered superior to that obtained from American seed. Any real superiority of Calcutta oil is, however, difficult to define, and it is likely that prejudice in favor of the imported article has much to do with the preference. Calcutta oil is generally sold raw and is largely consumed by varnish makers.

Linseed is a crop which has a very exhausting effect upon the soil, and it is for this reason grown in the United States mostly on the frontier of the agricultural territory. The result of this is that the principal sources of supply for domestic seed are gradually moving further west and northwest. It is estimated that 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 bushels of flaxseed were grown in the United States in 1898, and that the production in 1899 will reach 15,000,000 bushels. The usual yield of oil is in the neighborhood of 2.3 gallons per bushel of seed.

The methods of extracting the oil are two, by extraction with volatile solvents and by pressing. The extraction method is not, to my knowledge, practiced in New York State. To extract the oil by pressing, the seed when it arrives at the mill is first cleaned, then ground to meal in high-speed rolls, and heated by steam. In some mills the heating is done by steam injected directly into the meal as it runs in a stream into a tub used as a reservoir of hot meal. In other works the heating-tub is steam-jacketed and no free steam is admitted to the meal. From the heating-pan the meal is delivered to a machine which fills it into canvas forms and presses these forms lightly to make them keep their shape sufficiently to handle. They are then placed in hydraulic presses and subjected to high pressure, causing the oil to run out. The oil at this stage contains various foreign matters, called collectively "foots," which have been pressed out with the oil. These are removed by settling or by filtration through cloth and paper in filter-presses, or by both. The separation of "foots" on storage goes on for a long time, and the oil improves by storage and settling, even after careful filtration.

The operation of "boiling oil" is one about which great secrecy is observed by the manufacturers. When linseed oil is heated to a temperature of 300 to 500 deg. F., its drying properties are increased. If salts of lead or of manganese are incorporated into the oil a similar result is produced, and the simplest, and in former times the universal method of increasing the drying properties of linseed oil, was to heat the oil to near the temperature at which it undergoes destructive distillation, 550 deg. F., or thereabouts, and stir in at the same time oxide of lead, or oxide of manganese, or both. Heating the oil to such a high temperature darkens it very much, and as light-colored oil is often demanded, so that the oil will not discolor pigments suspended in it more than necessary, and as this high heat is wasteful of oil, time and fuel, it has become the practice to make a "drier" of the metallic oxides by heating them with a small portion of the oil until they are dissolved, and then adding this drier to the main body of the oil maintained at a much lower temperature, usually not much above the boiling point of water. The result of this process is that there is not so great a loss of oil during the boiling, and the oil obtained is lighter in color. The use of this method of making boiled by adding to raw oil at a comparatively low temperature, a drier made by a separate operation has induced the majority of makers of boiled oil to buy their driers from a varnish manufacturer, who is better equipped from the nature of his business to make driers than the linseed crusher is. The division of labor between the varnish maker and the linseed oil manufacturer results in enabling the linseed crusher to dispense

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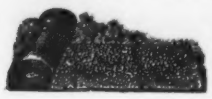

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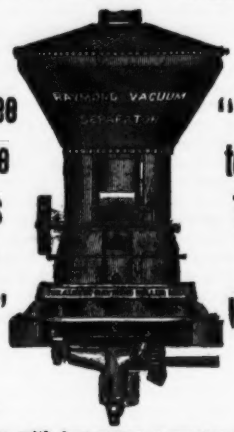

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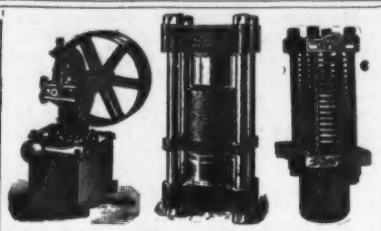

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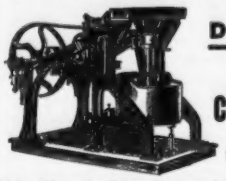

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High-pressure water-tube boilers; 300-horse power Babcock & Wilcox; 300-horse power Abendroth & Root; 100-horse power National; 50-horse power Babcock & Wilcox. Address "BOX 38," Machinery Dept., care of Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter.

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The advertiser offers three ice machines, one 10 ton, one 15 ton and one 75 ton, in perfect condition. Address "ICE MACHINE," care of Machinery Dept., Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter.

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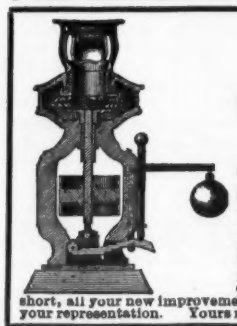

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Gents—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your recent favor. Your New No. 2 Bogardus Mill is working to our entire satisfaction, and your new improvements are a decided success over the old style mill. We find the side swing bolts save much time and trouble. The propeller on shaft is a decided improvement as it causes the mill to discharge more freely and prevents any possibility of clogging. In short, all your new improvements add greatly to the usefulness of the mill, which quite justifies your representation. Yours respectfully,
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Formerly manufactured by the 118 Different Branches of this Company.
As we have the latest and most improved facilities for manufacturing our goods, and unlimited capacity for turning them out promptly, we are confident that we can supply the trade with goods of the highest grade of excellence on short notice.
As our plants are located all over the United States, we fill orders from the factories nearest to the points of deliveries, thereby insuring prompt and satisfactory service.
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Manufacturers, Importers, Large Consumers and Extensive Distributors in the Paint, Oil, Varnish, Drug, Chemical, Dyestuffs and Fertilizer Trades, you can do so through the medium of our columns. Try an advertisement in the
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

with all apparatus for heating oil to very high temperatures, and is on this account advantageous to him. This same division of labor has, however, had the further effect of allowing the manufacturer of driers an opportunity to introduce into them for his own profit, materials which the oil manufacturer, who is endeavoring to produce a pure article, would not wish to add to his oil.

It is claimed by the makers of the so-called "bunghole" oil (a simple mixture of ray linseed oil with drier), and also by the manufacturers of driers to be used in this way, that the oil made by this process is just as good as kettle boiled oil, that no fraud is intended by the manufacturers of such oil, and that, in fact, it is simply a variety of boiled oil.

On the other hand it is claimed by the linseed crushers and others who make boiled oil from linseed oil and metallic oxides alone, that the only materials which it is necessary to add to a linseed oil in converting it into boiled oil are the oxides of lead and manganese; that no one who can obtain the proper facilities for making boiled oil, viz., a kettle in which it can be heated and agitated, finds it necessary to use a drier thinned with benzine or turpentine, and that, in fact, there are in the finished oil simply dilutents detracting from the value of oil; that it is not necessary to use in the manufacture of drier for making boiled oil any shellac, kauri dust, rosin, or rosin oil, or, in fact, anything but linseed oil, lead and manganese; and finally that the sale as "boiled oil" of oil which contains anything but linseed oil, lead and manganese, is a fraud and should not be permitted.

The character of boiled linseed oil, as it is described in the literature, even in the latest books, does not agree with that of the oil now made in this State. It is described in the literature as being made at a high temperature in the old-fashioned way, whereas, little, if any, oil, is now made in that way. There is a strong prejudice in the minds of most of the users of boiled oil in favor of the old-fashioned "kettle boiled" oil. Consequently, the manufacturers are somewhat averse to admitting that their oils are made after the modern fashion, although no advantages can be claimed for the old way. This prejudice in favor of strongly heated oil is so strong that the dark color of the old oil is imitated by many manufactures by using dark colored driers, although it is perfectly evident that for use with all light colored pigments the lighter an oil is in color, other things being equal, the more desirable the oil is. This prejudice seems to be stronger in the East than in the Western States.

Section 1 of chapter 412 of the law relating to linseed or flaxseed oil prohibits the manufacture or sale as boiled linseed oil, of oil which has not been heated to 225 deg. F. The intention of this provision is undoubtedly to prevent the manufacture of "bunghole" oil, but it is difficult to understand why an oil should be excluded if it is made from proper materials at a lower temperature, and still more difficult for an analyst to ascertain the temperature to which the oil has really been heated. No means are known to me by which it is possible to find out whether a sample of boiled linseed oil has or has not been heated to 225 deg. F.

The analytical investigation of linseed oil and its adulterants was carried on with the idea, first, of ascertaining the character of pure linseed oil sold in New York State by various manufacturers; secondly, to ascertain what the adulterants commonly used in the State are, and, thirdly, how prevalent the practice of adulteration is. With these ends in view, a series of samples was obtained, in most cases directly from the manufacturers, but partly also from large users of the oil, which are of undoubted commercial purity. Another series of samples was obtained by purchase from smaller dealers. Samples of oils likely to be used as adulterants were obtained from manufacturers or large dealers.

The tests, which are valuable particularly in determining the freedom from adulteration, are:—

1. Specific gravity.
2. The action of bromine or iodine on the oil. Hubl and bromine figures.
3. The percentage of unsaponified organic matter.
4. The amount of alkali required to convert the oil into soap. Koettstorfer figure.
5. The amount of alkali required to neutralize the free acids in the oil. Acid figure.
6. The percentage of insoluble bromine derivatives.
7. The amount of volatile oil (turpentine and benzine) contained in the oil.

Other tests often applied to linseed oil are the Maumene test, which is the measurement of the temperature caused by mixing measured amounts of the oil and of sulphuric acid; the amount of oxygen absorbed by the oil when exposed to the air in thin films, called Livache's test; the index of refraction; and the action on polarized light.

1. THE SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Linseed oil is heavier than most other oils. Its specific gravity is expressed in terms of water at 4 deg. C. or 15.5 deg. C., or water may be taken as unity at whatever temperature the determination of specific gravity is made. It is advisable that some standard of temperature should be set and adhered to in future determinations, as exactness and simplicity are above all else necessary in work that may be submitted as evidence in a court of law. It is at all events advisable that, even if the actual determination is made at a temperature different from the standard, it should be expressed in terms of water at the standard temperature. Unfortunately many of the recorded determinations do not state either the temperature at which the determination was made, or the temperature at which water is taken as unity. These determinations have consequently little legal value. I should recommend as the conditions which combine the greatest ease with the best accord with published date, that the gravity should be determined at 15.5 deg. C., water at the same temperature being taken as unity. Almost all the determinations of specific gravity given in this report were made under these conditions.

The specific gravity of linseed oil may be taken with the greatest accuracy by means of a specific gravity bottle, the weight of which is determined, empty, full of water at 15.5 deg. C., and filled with the oil to be examined at the same temperature. Another very convenient laboratory method having only slightly inferior accuracy, and the method by which almost all the determinations given in this report were obtained, is an application of the principle of Mohr's hydrostatic balance, by using a plummet with the ordinary analytical balance. For rougher work, a delicate hydrometer may be used.

The specific gravity of raw linseed oil is given by Allen's Comm. Org. Anal., 3d ed., Vol. 2, Part 1, p. 147, as generally about .935, but varying from .931 to .937. The temperature is not stated, but it is presumably 15.5 deg. C. These limits are the same as those set in Benedikt, Analyse der Fette und Wachsarten, 3 Aufl., p. 429, and no oils of undoubted purity which I have examined have fallen outside of these limits. It may, therefore, be stated as an established fact that if an oil has a specific gravity at 15.5 deg. C., water at the same temperature being unity, that is below .931 or above .937, is not pure raw linseed oil.

The lower limit to the specific gravity of boiled linseed oil may be set at the same point, .931, because a linseed oil can only become heavier by heating with access of air and the addition of metallic oxides. Oils made with driers containing benzine may have lower specific gravities. The upper limit to the gravity is it difficult and, indeed, impossible to set, because genuine linseed oil may be raised to .950 or higher by continued heating, though it is not commonly above .940.

The change in gravity, with change in temperature, of linseed oil, and of some other oils, has been determined by Allen, Comm. Org. Anal., 2d ed., vol. 2, part 1, p. 33, and the following are some of his results:—

Nature of oil.	Correction for 1 deg. C.
Linseed	.000649
Menhaden	.000654
Cottonseed	.000629
Rape	.000620

According to the results obtained by Saussure, the co-efficient of expansion of linseed oil is not uniform between 12 deg. C. and 94 deg. C. He records the following results (Benedikt, p. 428):—

Temp.	Specific gravity.
12 deg. C.	.939
25 deg. C.	.930
50 deg. C.	.921
94 deg. C.	.881

Calculating from these results, we obtain as the variation for 1 deg. C. between 12 deg. C. and 25 deg. C. .000692; between 25 deg. C. and 50 deg. C., .000360; and between 50 deg. C. and 94 deg. C., .000909. It will be seen from the table giving the results of determinations of specific gravity at different temperatures that I do not find in the oils examined a similar change in the rate of expansion. The averages of the figures obtained with raw oils, Nos. 52 and 73, and boiled oil, No. 72, show that the change in specific gravity for 1 deg. C. between 15.5 deg. C. and 28 deg. C. was .000654; between 28 deg. C. and 100 deg. C., .000720; and between 15.5 deg. C. and 100 deg. C., .000712.

A low specific gravity in an oil under examination might be caused by the presence of (1) turpentine or benzine (indicated also by odor); (2) heavier petroleum oils; (3) corn or cottonseed oils.

A high specific gravity would point to (1) rosin or other resin; (2) rosin oil; (3) excessive heating or unusual addition of metallic oxides.

II. THE ACTION OF BROMINE OR IODINE ON THE OIL.

Linseed oil is largely composed of constituents which are unsaturated, and which can, therefore, combine by direct addition with 2, 4 or 6 atoms of bromine or iodine. Of the adulterants of linseed oil, mineral and rosin oils and rosin itself possess this power only to a slight degree, and none of the other adulterants except menhaden oil possess it in as high a degree as linseed oil. Besides the principal action of bromine or iodine upon linseed oil—i.e., direct addition of halogen—another action takes place by which one-half of the halogen which disappears enters into combination with the oil, and the other half combines with hydrogen which the first half has replaced in the oil.

The substitution of bromine or iodine for hydrogen goes on to only a slight extent with seed oils and with glycerides in general; but with rosin, rosin oil and mineral oils the case is very different. It has been proved by the author that when bromine acts upon rosin and upon rosin oil, although a large amount of bromine is changed from the free into the combined state, almost all of the bromine is taken up by the rosin or oil by substitution, and not by addition, and in the case of ordinary American mineral oils, that taken up by substitution is a large proportion of the total absorption.

The process in most common use for determining the percentage of halogen absorbed by oils is known as the Hubl process, and though by its use valuable indications as to the purity and value of linseed oil are obtained, it unfortunately does not distinguish between the power of the oil to absorb halogen by addition and the power it likewise possesses of absorbing halogen by substitution. The Hubl process, on this account, fails to discriminate closely between rosin, which is one of the likeliest constituents of a linseed oil substitute, and linseed oil itself, as the Hubl figures for the two substances are not very different.

A process described by the author similar to one used previously by Allen for testing shale oils, distinguishes between addition and substitution, and by its use the presence of any notable amount of rosin, rosin oil, or mineral oil can be detected with a considerable degree of accuracy, and a fair idea formed of the character of the adulterant.

The Hubl process is one of the best known methods of fat analysis; the method by which the Hubl figures were obtained for this report was as follows:—

A solution of 25 grams of iodine and 30 grams of mercuric chloride in one litre of alcohol is allowed to stand, after making, for twenty-four hours in the dark before using. Two hundred milligrams or thereabout of the oil to be analyzed is weighed into a glass-stoppered bottle, 10 c.c. of chloroform added to dissolve the oil, and 25 c.c. of the iodine solution added. If the solution, when shaken to mix the chloroform and alcoholic liquid, does not become clear, 5 c.c. more of chloroform is added. The bottle is then allowed to remain in the dark eighteen hours, and at the end of that time a solution of potassium iodide is added, and the free iodine in the solution titrated with tenth-normal sodium thio-sulphate. Twenty-five c.c. of the same iodine solution which has been placed in a similar bottle and allowed to stand with the test is titrated at the same time with thio-sulphate, and the difference between the two titrations gives the amount of iodine absorbed by the oil. Full discussions of the process are given in Benedikt, Analyse der Fette und Wachsarten, and in Allen, Commercial Organic Analysis, Lewkowitsch, Oils, Fats, and Waxes, and Gill, Oil Analysis.

The bromine figures were obtained by a modification of the author's original method. The method actually used was as follows:—

About 200 milligrams of the oil was placed in a dry glass-stoppered bottle, 10 c.c. of carbon tetrachloride added to dissolve the oil and then 20 c.c. of third-normal bromine in carbon tetrachloride run in from a pipette. Another pipetteful is run into another similar bottle. It is convenient, but not absolutely necessary, that both bottles should now be cooled by immersing them in cracked ice. This causes the formation of a partial vacuum in the bottle. The bromine need not be allowed to react with the oil for more than a few minutes, as the reaction between them is nearly instantaneous. Twenty-five c.c. of a neutral 10 per cent. solution of potassium iodide is introduced into each bottle by slipping a piece of rubber tubing of suitable size over the the lip of the bottle, pouring the iodine solution into the well thus formed and shifting the stopper slightly so as to allow the solution to be sucked into the bottle, or if the bottle has not been cooled, to cause the air as it escapes from the interior to be washed by bubbling through the potassium iodide solution. This method of introducing the iodide solution effectually prevents the loss of any bromine or hydrobromic acid. As soon as the iodide solution has been introduced, the bottle is shaken, and preferably set into the ice for a couple of minutes more, so that they may be no loss of drops of the solution when the stopper is opened, caused by a slight pressure inside the bottle. The reaction between the bromine and the iodide solution causes some heat and consequent pressure. The free iodine is now titrated with neutral tenth-normal sodium thio-sulphate, using as little starch as possible as indicator. At the end of this titration, 5 c.c. of a neutral 2 per cent solution of potassium iodate and a little more starch solution are added and the iodine liberated, on account of the hydrobromic acid produced in the original reaction of bromine on the oil, titrated with thio-sulphate. From the figures so obtained, the total percentage of bromine which has disappeared is calcuated, and the percentage of bromine found as hydrobromic acid, called the "Bromine Substitution Figure," is also calculated, while from these two the "Bromine Addition Figure" is obtained by substracting twice the bromine substitution figure from the total bromine absorption. A consideration of the figures submitted in the table will show that if an oil contains rosin, rosin oil, or mineral oil, the fact will be brought out by this process, and an indication given by the figures so obtained as to which one is present. If the bromine substitution figure is normal, the absence of more than a very small quantity of turpentine, benzine, rosin, or rosin oil, is assured. The process can be carried out in the time necessary for weighing and titrations, as the standard solution, unlike the Hubl solution, does not deteriorate on keeping, if tightly closed, so that it is always ready for immediate use, and there is no waiting for some hours for the reagents to act upon the oil, as in the Hubl process, for in this case the reaction takes place immediately.

It will be seen from the table of results that the bromine addition figure of linseed oil lies ordinarily between 100 and 110. The low figures of No. 1 and No. 2 are to be accounted for by the fact that the samples are several years old, and it is well know that keeping lowers the halogen figures of linseed oil.

A low addition figure may also be caused by the presence of rosin, rosin oil, benzine or mineral oils, which have figures usually below 15; by the presence of some other seed oil, the commonest of this class being corn and cottonseed oils, having figures in the neighborhood of 73 and 63, respectively; or by the oil, in case it is a boiled oil, having been boiled in the old-fashioned way at a high temperature.

If the addition figure is very much higher than 110, it will be found that the oil contains turpentine, and all other foreign materials added have lower figures than linseed oil.

The bromine substitution figure of genuine linseed oil is commonly about 3. A much higher figure would point to turpentine, rosin, or rosin oil, which give figures from 20 to 90; to the presence of some petroleum product, as benzine, having a figure in the neighborhood of 15, or a heavier petroleum oil, which may have as low a figure as linseed, or may be much higher; or to the presence of mineral acid in the oil, which may be allowed for by a sepa-

rate determination of its amount, as described under the determination of the acid figure.

The Hubl figure of raw linseed oil is given by Benedikt from 148.8 to 183.4. Boiled oil, according to the same author, may give figures below 100. Allen gives the figures for raw oil between 170 and 181. Rowland Williams states that a very large number of raw linseed oils examined by him almost all gave figures above 180. The figure is reduced by keeping. From the table of results obtained upon the oils examined, it will be seen that the figure of pure oil is commonly in the neighborhood of 178.

It is a noteworthy fact that both the Hubl and the bromine addition figures are practically the same for boiled oil as now made as for raw oil, whereas boiled oil made by the old process at a high temperature gave distinctly lower figures on account of the effects of the high heat upon the oil.

In order to facilitate comparison between the Hubl and the bromine figures of the oils examined, the amount of bromine equivalent to the iodine absorbed as expressed by the Hubl figure has been calculated, and by dividing this result by the bromine addition figure a figure was obtained for each oil which is intended to express, by the amount it exceeds 1,000, the amount of substitution of iodine which has gone on in the Hubl iodine absorption. For example, if the figure obtained for an oil by the calculation described is found to be 1.075, it indicates that the Hubl figure is in that case 7.5 per cent. higher that the true iodine figure which should express the iodine absorption by addition.

The Hubl figures of a number of the oils received last were not determined, because it did not appear that the determinations would add any information to that given more fully by the bromine figures.

It is not belived that the bromine addition figure is sensibly affected by the length of time that the oil is allowed to remain in contact with bromine, but the bromine substitution figure probably is. The effect of the difference between five minutes and thirty minutes contact does not appear, however, to be marked, unless the substitution figure is very high, as in the case of pure rosin or turpentine. The results reported were obtained by about fifteen minutes contact.

In carrying out either the Hubl or the bromine process upon oils it is necessary that an excess of iodine or bromine should be used amounting to as much as the oil absorbs. Many iodine figures on record are too low because this precaution was not attended to.

It is believed that more information is to be obtained as to the character of a sample of linseed oil by determining the bromine figures than by any other single test. In the case of an oil of unknown character, it would in most cases be advisable to apply this test first to it.

III. THE PERCENTAGE OF UNSAPONIFIABLE ORGANIC MATTER.

Linseed oil, being composed almost entirely of fatty matter of the ordinary type, compounds of fatty acids with glycerin, gives only a small percentage of material which cannot be saponified. The amount to be found in raw linseed oil has been investigated by Thompson and Ballantyne (J. Soc. Chem. Ind. 1891, 10, 336), who find amounts varying from 1.09 to 1.28 per cent. in oil from various sources, and by Rowland Williams, who finds that it varies from 0.8 to 1.3 per cent. Williams, loc. cit., has also determined the amount of unsaponifiable matter in boiled oil, and finds that the amount is nearly twice as great as in raw oil, his figures for boiled oil being 1.3 to 2.3 per cent.; being usually about 2 per cent. Williams regards any oil with a percentage of unsaponifiable higher than 2.5 as adulterated. His statements refer to oil which has been boiled at a high temperature, and the boiled oils for sale in New York State are apparently all made at too low a temperature to cause any increase in the amount of unsaponifiable matter contained, with the exception of the oil in the drier. In view of these facts, 2.5 per cent. would be a reasonable limit to the amount of unsaponifiable matter in linseed oil. This is so well established that it was not thought advisable to make this determination upon the pure oils examined.

It may be noted that in case an oil is found to contain unsaponifiable matter in excessive amount, the evidence which can be furnished the prosecution may be made of the most conclusive character, for the adulterant can be actually separated from the genuine linseed oil and exhibited, whereas, in the case of some other adulterants, the evidence, though it may be conclusive, is of a character requiring more demonstration to one unfamiliar with the scientific examination of oils. The adulterants whose presence can in this way be demonstrated by actual separation are mineral oil and usually rosin oil. Benzine and turpentine, although unsaponifiable, are not found with the unsaponifiable matter, as, from the nature of the methods of analysis, only materials that are practically non-volatile are counted as unsaponifiable. They are easily separated and determined, however, as volatile oil.

There are several methods for determining the percentage of unsaponifiable material, proposed by different experimenters. Some treat the oil with alcholic or aqueous solution of potash or soda, evaporate off the alcohol or water, and treat the dried soap with petroleum ether or chloroform to dissolve the unsaponifiable portion. Other experimenters, after saponifying the soap with alcoholic solution of potash and evaporating off the alcohol, dissolve the resulting soap in water and agitate the solution with ether several times to remove from the soap solution the unsaponifiable matter which it holds in suspension.

A method which can with safety be recommended for determining unsaponifiable matter in linseed oil is substantially that described in Allen, Comm. Org. Anal., 3d ed., vol. 2, part 1, p. 112. A quantity of oil varying from 1 to 10 grams, depending upon the amount of unsaponifiable matter present, is boiled for two hours, with frequent shaking, with excess of alcoholic solution of caustic potash, in a flask provided with a return condenser. The alcohol is then distilled off until only a small quantity remains. The soap is then dissolved in water, using 75 to 100 c.c. for the purpose, transferred to a tapped separator, and 50 c.c. of ether added. The liquids are then mixed by shaking and allowed to settle. The aqueous liquid is then drawn off, the ethereal layer washed with a few c.c. of water, to which a little caustic potash has been added, and poured into a tared flask. The soap solution is then returned to the separator and extracted with another 50 c.c. of ether in the same way. The combined ethereal solutions are evaported on the water bath, and when the ether has been completely removed the flask now containing the unsaponifiable matter is weighed. If the percentage of unsaponifiable matter found is large, it may be advisable to repeat the process of saponification and extraction upon the unsaponifiable matter, in order to be quite certain that no unsaponifiable oil has escaped the action of the alkali.

The mineral oil may be separated from the rosin oil in the unsaponifiable material found in the saponification process by the method suggested by the author in the Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc.

Fifty c.c. of nitric acid of 1.2 sp. gr. are heated to boiling in a flask of 700 c.c. capacity. The source of heat is removed, and five grams of the oil to be analyzed added. The flask is then heated on the water bath, with frequent shaking, for fifteen to twenty minutes, and about 400 c.c. of cold water added. After the liquid has become entirely cold, 50 c.c. of petroleum ether are added and the flask is agitated. The oil which remains unacted upon dissolves in the ether, while the resin remains in suspension. The liquid is poured into a tapped separator, leaving the lumps of solid resin as far as possible behind in the flask. After settling, the aqueous liquid is drawn off and the thereal layer poured into a tared flask. Another portion of petroleum ether is added to the resin remaining in the flask, and allowed to act upon it for about ten minutes, when it is added to that in the tared flask. After distilling off the ether, the oil is weighed. Mineral oils lose about ten per cent. in this way, and hence the weight of oil found must be divided by 0.9 in order to find amount present in the sample anayized.

Allen found mineral oils to lose ten to twelve per cent. on treatment with nitric acid.

Rosin oil, though principally composed of hydrocarbons, may contain some unchanged rosin which is saponifiable, and consequently, in case rosin oil is present, the amount of unsaponifiable matter which it furnishes is less than the total amount of rosin oil

(Continued on page 38.)

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INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

General trade conditions show decided improvement, there having been prompt recovery from the comparative dulness during Fourth of July week. While the usual summer dulness has set in in some lines, others appear this year to be unaffected, and the volume of trade is unusually large for this season of the year. In the lines of trade represented by the Reporter a fairly active demand is reported for chemicals, largely for deferred delivery, while for prompt shipment the demand has been exceptionally good for July. Dyestuffs and drugs have been quiet, with no specially interesting features. Oils have been in average seasonable request. Paints have been in good request and are moving in larger volume than usual for midsummer. The industrial situation presents no new features of special interest, though in the textiles the conditions for the future are regarded as less encouraging than they were, and as the labor troubles in the metal industries have not been satisfactorily adjusted there is yet uncertainty as to the future, although contracts for the products are offered greatly in excess of last year. Naturally, there is reluctance to enter into contracts for future production until the wage question is settled. The labor situation, while showing no improvement, has not developed into the chaotic state which was feared, and now hopes are strengthened that the general strike in the metal trade will be averted. The number of minor strikes reported during the past week has been smaller; but little progress is being made in the older strikes, and in some directions dissatisfaction appears to be extending. The great agricultural staples, cotton alone excepted, have advanced rapidly during the past week on reports of serious damage to crops due to extreme heat and protracted drouth in the West and Southwest. Wheat opened on Monday at 70¾c., and after receding to 69¾c., recovered, and during the past two days advanced rapidly, reaching 73¾c. on Friday, when it closed at 73½c. for September delivery. Corn sold at 50c. on Monday, but as reports of damage to crop were repeated and each day showed the conditions to be worse, the price advanced steadily, reaching 57⅝c. on Friday, with the close at 56⅝c. for September delivery. Oats have been similarly affected, and have advanced to 37c. Cotton has varied from 7.52@7.68c., and closed on Friday at 7.67c. for September delivery. Lard has gained in strength as the week advanced, due to the higher grain market. The close on Friday at Chicago was at 7¾c. for September delivery. The market for time money has been stronger, while the supply was large and the demand has been better. Rates at the close were 4½ per cent. for 30 to 60 days, 4½@5 per cent. for 90 days, 4½@5 per cent. for four to five months, and 4½@5½ per cent. for longer periods. Money on call at the Stock Exchange has ranged from 2 to 9 per cent., with the bulk of the business done at 4@6 per cent. The average rate was about 6 per cent. The closing rate on Friday was 2 per cent. Mercantile paper has been moving slowly during the past week, with the supply moderate and the demand fair. Rates at the close were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice single names having four to six months to run, and 5@6 per cent. for other grades. The price of bar silver weakened almost daily and closed steady on Friday at 58½@59¾c. per ounce for commercial bars and at 58¾@60¼c. for Government assay bars, showing a decline of ¼c. from the closing prices of last week. Engagements of $1,350,000 in gold were announced for shipment to Europe. Mexican dollars closed at 46¾c. bid and 48¾c. asked. The market for sterling exchange was dull and easy and closed lower. Rates for actual business at the close were 4.84½@4.84⅝ for 60 days, 4.87½@4.87¼ for demand and 4.87¾@4.87⅞ for cables. The supply of grain and cotton bills has been variable, while the rates have ruled easier and the demand was fair. Rates at the close were 4.83¾@4.84¾. The Industrials showed considerable strength at the opening of the week, but the general market breaking these were affected and they were almost wholly influenced by the course of the general market, there being nothing to affect these securities as a class and very little to affect individual stocks. The general list of securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange has been influenced to a great extent by the unfavorable crop reports and the market at times was demoralized, prices breaking all along the line.

Sugar stock was traded in to a fair extent and showed some strength on Monday, but was influenced by the course of the general market and receded below 140 on Thursday. There was no news about the concern, but the fact that this is the season of largest demand for the product failed to stay the decline. The last sale on Friday was at 137½.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 136¼@144, the lowest Friday and the highest Monday, closing to-day at 136¾ bid.

Cotton Oil stock took a steady downward course, unchecked by any influence of trading, though no determined support was apparent. There was no news of any kind. The last sale on Friday was at 27½.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 27½@30¾, the lowest Friday and the highest Monday, closing to-day at 27¾ bid.

Lead stock showed considerable strength under the existing depressing conditions and at times was buoyant while other Industrials and the general market were declining, but it could not wholly overcome the depressing influence. The last sale on Friday was at 20.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 19¾@22½, the lowest Friday and the highest Monday, closing to-day at 20½ bid.

Linseed Oil stock was traded in to a fair extent early in the week, but as the depressing influences asserted themselves bidders reduced their limit and transactions became few and the price receded with the other stocks. The last sale on Friday was at 24.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 24@30½, the lowest Friday and the highest Tuesday, closing to-day at 25½ bid.

Rubber stock appeared to be affected less by the general depression than were the other Industrials, and the extreme range was 19⅝@21¼, the lower figure representing the closing sale on Friday. There was no news about the concern and trading was light.

Tobacco stock has been somewhat irregular, but certificates were dealt in to a fair extent, with prices dropping steadily with the general market, although it was said that many traders did not look so favorably upon them. The range for the week was 129@133¾, with the last sale on Friday at 129½.

Leather stock varied within a narrower range than usual and the break caused by the demoralization in the general market was comparatively light. The range for the week was 12@13⅝, with the last sale on Friday at 12¼.

In the following table are given the closing quotations Friday night. The market review is complete to Saturday's close:

Name.	Stock Outstanding.	Dividends Payable.	Last Dividend.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agc'l Chemical Co.	$16,500,000	Q.—J.	.....	29	30½
pref. 6%*	17,000,000	A.&O.	April 1, '01, 3%	88	90
Am. Alkali Co.	24,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
pref. 6%*	6,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
Am. Chicle Co.	6,000,000	Q.—J.	April 1, '01, 1½%	80	86
pref. 6%*	3,000,000	Q.—J.	April 1, '01, 1½%	80	82
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	20,237,100	.....	Dec. 1, '00, 3½%	27	27½
pref. 6%	10,198,600	J.&D.	June 1, '01, 3%	89	91
bonds, 4½ s.	3,000,000	Q.—F.	.....	..	..
Am. Degras Co.	500,000	.....	.....	..	..
Am. Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	.....	24	25½
pref. 7%	16,750,000	Q.—M.	Sept. 15, '00, 1¾%	61	62½
Am. Smelt & Ref. Co.	27,400,000	.....	.....	52	52½
pref. 7%*	27,400,000	Q.—J.	July 9, '01, 1¾%	100¼	100½
Am. Snuff Co.	12,500,000	....	July 1, '01, 1½%	41	48
pref.	12,500,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '01, 3%	84½	85
Am. Soda Fountain Co.	1,250,000	.....	.....	3	4
pref.	1,250,000	.....	.....	45	52
2d pref.	1,250,000	.....	.....	8	12
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	28,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
pref.	7,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
Am. Straw Board Co.	6,000,000	Q.—M.	Dec. 27, '00, 1%	25	25¼
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Q.—J.	July 1, '01, 1¾%	137⅝	137¾
pref. 7%*	36,968,000	Q.	July 1, '01, 1¾%	120	122
Am. Tobacco Co. 6%	54,500,000	Q.—F.	May 1, '01, 1½%	137½	138½
pref. 8%	14,000,000	Q.—F.	May 1, '01, 2%	142	149
div. scrip 1898 6%	3,024,490	M.&N.	.....		
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	.....	.....	55	56½
pref. 7%	4,000,000	M.&S.	Mar. 1, '01, 3½%	95	97
Celluloid Co. 6%	5,925,000	Q.—J.	April 1, '01, 1½%	100	101½
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	500,000	.....	.....	405	425
Compressed Gas Capsule Co.	13,500,000	.....	.....	..	.
pref. 8%*	1,500,000	.....	.....	..	.
Continental Tobacco Co.	48,844,600	.....	.....	64¾	65
pref. 7%	48,846,100	Q.—J.	April 2, '01, 1¾%	..	116
Con. Stock & Pet. Ex. Mem.	†($600)				
Diamond Match Co.	14,750,000	Q.—M.	June 12, '01, 2½%	..	144
Distilling Co. of America	46,427,000	.....	.....	8¼	8¾
pref. 7%*	31,250,000	.....	.....	29	30
Dixon Crucible Co.	734,500	J. & J.	Jan., '01, 3%	..	..
Fisheries Co.	532,867	.....	.....	..	..
pref.	2,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 1, '01, 3½%	..	..
General Chemical Co.	7,070,300	Q.—M.	June 1, '01, 1%	60	66
pref. 6%*	8,126,400	Q.—J.	July 1, '01, 1½%	95	102
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,300	Q.—M.	June 1, '01, 1½%	54½	55
pref. 7%*	13,638,300	Q.—M.	June 1, '01, 1¾%	102½	103
Harrison Bros. Co.	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
pref.	1,500,000	Q.—F.	May 15, '01, 1¾%	..	..
bonds, 5%, 1924.	1,300,000	.....	.....	..	..
International Pulp Co.	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
Maritime Ex. Mem.	†($55)				
National Lead Co.	14,905,400	.....	Mar. 1, '00, 1%	20	21
pref. 7%*	14,904,000	Q.—M.	June 15, '01, 1¾%	85	90
National Starch Co.	4,300,000	.....	.....	5	..
pref. 6%*	3,658,000	.....	May 1, '01, 1½%	50	..
National Wall Paper Co.	30,000,000	.....	.....	..	55
pref. 8%	3,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
New Jersey Zinc Co.	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
Penn. Salt Mfg. Co.	2,500,000	.....	April 1, '01, 6%	120	..
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	9,850,000	Q.—J.	Jan. 2, '01, 1½%	170	180
pref.	150,000	.....	.....	257	..
P. Lorillard Co.	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
pref. 8%*	2,000,000	Q.—J.	.....	120	..
Planters' Compress Co.	20,000,000	.....	.....	17	20
Procter & Gamble Co.	4,500,000	F.&A.	May 15, '01, 3%	335	345
pref. 8%*	2,250,000	Q.—J.	July 15, '01, 2%	205	215
1st mort. bonds, 6% s.	1,000,000	J. & J.	.....	113	116
Produce Exchange Membership.	†($225)				
Quicksilver Mining Co.	5,708,700	.....	.....	3	4
pref. 7%	4,201,300	.....	May 10, '01, ½%	8	11
Royal Baking Powder Co.	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	
pref. 6%*	10,000,000	Q.—J.	June 29, '01, 1½%	97	99
Southern Cotton Oil Co.	2,000,000	J. & D.	June 15, '01, 4%	55	55½
Standard Oil Co.	97,500,000	Q.—M.	June 15, '01, 12%	766	768
Stillwell, Bierce & Smith Vaile Co.	500,000	.....	.....	..	
U. S. Glass	.....	.....	.....	38	40
pref.	.....	.....	.....	140	150
U. S. Leather Co.	62,869,800	.....	.....	12¾	12½
pref. 8%*	62,269,800	Q.—J.	April 1, '01, 1½%	76¾	77¼
bonds, 6% s.	5,280,000	M.&N.	.....	..	..
U. S. Playing Card Co.	3,500,000	.....	.....	..	
U. S. Printing Co.	3,500,000	.....	.....	93	97
U. S. Rubber Co.	23,666,000	.....	April 30, '00, 1%	20	20½
pref. 8%	23,525,500	Q.—J.	Jan. 31, '01, 1%	58	60
Union Talc Co.	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	9,000,000	Q.—M.	June 1, '01, 1%	..	..
pref. 8%*	10,000,000	Q.—J.	April 15, '01, 2%	..	..

*Cumulative. †Price of last seat sold.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL, - - - - $200.000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, - - 350.000.00

Receives Deposits Subject to Check and Allows Interest on Daily Balances, Issues Time and Demand Certificates of Deposits Bearing Interest.

Important to Renters of Safe Deposit Boxes in New York

"THE LEGACY AND INHERITANCE TAX LAW," as enacted under the laws of the State of New York, section 9, chapter 399, of 1892, authorizes city or county officials to examine the contents of Safe Deposit Boxes at the death of renter, in order to determine the amount of tax to be levied on the estate.

Boxes to Rent from $5 to $300 per Annum.

The New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 83 & 85 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

Saturday Noon, July 13, 1901.

The reports from the older producing fields have been more satisfactory during the past week, the new wells reported averaging considerably better, while the percentage of dry holes has been smaller. These have been very encouraging features to the drillers, who may be tempted to increase operations, especially in view of the fact that the pipe line report shows a small increase in stocks, and there is consequently less fear that an increase in production will cause a decline in the price of the product. The increase in stocks is not due to an important increase in production, but rather to a falling off in deliveries. So far as the pipe line reports go, there has been no change in the situation to cause operators in the field to fear a break in prices; but, on the other hand, there is nothing to encourage the hope of a change in their favor. It is probable that the deliveries during the current month will be larger, as the foreign demand has been more active, and unless production increases we may look for a reduction in stocks and consequently a stronger statisitcal position. Reports from Texas show that operations have been greatly curtailed in the Corsicana field, but in the Beaumont section operations are active and an outlet is being found for the oil, and it is expected that the demand for fuel oil will soon be developed to an extent to warrant the full exploitation of that remarkable region. A synopsis of the last reports of the principal pipe lines is appended:—

NATIONAL TRANSIT COMPANY.

	May.	June.
Outstanding certificates...	2,464,000	2,464,000
Credit balances.....	5,327,739	5,272,000
Net stocks.....	7,791,739	7,736,000

TIDEWATER PIPE COMPANY.

Outstanding certificates...	.....	.....
Credit balances.....	387,076	360,464
Net stocks.....	387,076	360,464

BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY.

Outstanding certificates...	7,500,000	7,500,000
Credit balances.....	8,748,382	8,903,991
Net stocks.....	16,248,382	16,403,991

Refined and Products.

The requirements of refined for export continue large, but it is all for bulk shipment, no barreled oil being called for. It is expected the shipments will continue large, as the consumption in the United Kingdom and Continent are increasing, and there are evidences that less Russian oil will be used. The engagements during the past week approximate 300,000 bbls., all for shipment in bulk. The price for barreled oil has remained steady at 6.90c. for New York loading and at 6.85c. for Philadelphia loading. The principal foreign markets are steady. Quotations to-day by cable were:—Antwerp, 16f.; Bremen, 6.35m.; London, 6d.; and Liverpool, 6⅛@6¼d. Freight rates are steady at 2s.@2s. 3d. hence to London and 2s. 3d.@3s. 3d. to Continental ports, as to port and vessel. Home trade lots have been in good request, and are steady on the basis of 8¼c. for 150 deg. water white from tanks and 10¾c. in barrels.

Cases for export have been in active request, and sales of over 750,000 are reported. The price for plain tops has been steady at 7.90c. Freight rates are steady. Nominal rates for large vessels are:—For Amoy, 25@26c.; Calcutta, 20@21c.; Colombo, 24@25c.; Java, 24@25c.; Padang, 25@26c.; Hong Kong, 23@24c.; Rangoon, 26@27c.; Saigon, 24@25c.; Shanghai, 27@28c.; Singapore, 23@24c.; and Yokohama, 26@27c.

Crude for export has been in fair request and sales of about 35,000 barrels are reported. Washington crude is quoted at 6.90c. in barrels. Cases for export have not been in request and no sales are reported.

Crude naphtha has been steady at 9.05c. For export sales of about 10,000 bbls. are reported.

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

Closing Quotations.

CRUDE.

National Tran. certificates, ℔ bbl.	$1.04	@1.05
Washington, crude, in bbls., ℔ gal.		6.90
Washington, crude, in bulk.....		4.35
Residuum, bbls., for export.....	6½@	7

CRUDE AT THE WELLS.

The following are the prices paid by the pipe lines for crude as delivered from the wells:—

	1901.	1890.
Tiona .....℔ bbl.	$1.20	$1.40
Pennsylvania	1.05	1.25
Barnesville	—	1.25
Corning	88	1.08
New Castle	80	1.00
North Lima	70	95
South Lima	74	90
Indiana	74	90
Somerset	74	—

REFINED—FOR EXPORT.

Cargo lots for export.....℔ gal.	—	@6.90
In bulk.....	—	@4.35
Philadelphia loading.....	—	@6.85

REFINED—JOBBING LOTS.

In barrels, pkgs. included.

120 fire test, S. W.....℔ gal.	— @	9¾
150 fire test, S. W.....	— @	10
150 fire test, W. W.....	— @	10¾
In bulk from tanks.....	— @	8¼
300 fire test.....	8¼@	9¼

REFINED IN CASES—110 FIRE TEST.

Two five low screw, cargo lots.....	7.90
5,000 to 10,000.....	8.00
1,000 to 5,000.....	8.10
700 to 1,000.....	8.20
400 to 700.....	8.30
300 to 400.....	8.40
200 to 300.....	8.50
100 to 200.....	8.70
Under 100.....	9.90

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE.

Naphtha, crude, car lots, 68@72 deg.	—@9.05
crude, cargo lots, 68@72 deg.	—@9.05
crude, 70 deg.....	—@10.55
sweet, 62 or 63 deg.....	—@ 11½
76 deg.....	—@ 12½
"stove"	—@ 12
Gasolene, 86 deg.....	—@ 14
88 deg.....	—@ 16
90 deg.....	—@ 18

Petroleum Statistics.

		Day.	Total Reported.
Friday,	July 5.....	107,121	451,307
Sat.-Sun.,	" 6 & 7.....	133,381	584,688
Monday,	" 8.....	103,509	688,197
Tuesday,	" 9.....	110,552	798,749
Wednesday,	" 10.....	98,432	897,181
Thursday,	" 11.....	.....	.....

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Jan.....	2,745,712	2,420,071	2,836,815	2,934,948
Feb.....	2,442,436	2,222,889	2,511,036	2,509,852
March...	2,814,029	2,049,528	2,945,673	2,869,586
April...	2,652,502	2,618,219	2,889,993	2,791,932
May.....	2,681,118	2,705,791	3,074,578	2,921,334
June.....	2,203,767	1,740,897	3,000,272	2,712,780
July.....	2,487,691	2,776,507	3,032,983	.....
Aug.....	2,602,819	2,872,114	3,125,114	.....
Sept.....	2,525,032	2,764,932	2,920,457	.....
Oct.....	2,847,837	2,833,408	3,196,958	.....
Nov.....	2,485,140	2,806,384	2,947,158	.....
Dec.....	2,589,197	2,736,687	3,014,468	.....
Year..	31,100,360	32,207,577	35,486,529	.....
Average	2,591,697	2,683,968	2,957,211	2,790,072

DELIVERIES—PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

		Day.	Total Reported.
Friday,	July 5.....	116,421	533,048
Sat.-Sun.,	" 6 & 7.....	143,235	676,283
Monday,	" 8.....	115,430	791,713
Tuesday,	" 9.....	87,617	879,330
Wednesday,	" 10.....	94,532	973,862
Thursday,	" 11.....	.....	.....

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Jan.....	2,993,813	2,475,510	2,887,970	3,135,704
Feb.....	2,132,151	1,899,859	2,747,667	2,585,297
March..	2,625,124	2,625,415	2,797,661	2,885,557
April...	2,421,383	2,377,483	2,844,496	2,954,188
May.....	2,392,880	2,578,579	2,793,247	3,033,527
June.....	2,134,814	2,538,921	2,880,483	2,843,781
July.....	2,563,391	2,357,716	2,756,173	.....
Aug.....	2,605,584	2,779,114	3,383,582	.....
Sept.....	2,585,253	2,700,000	3,031,430	.....
Oct.....	2,839,481	2,739,176	3,002,215	.....
Nov.....	2,398,056	2,601,115	3,144,739	.....
Dec.....	2,375,731	2,593,652	3,088,358	.....
Year..	30,367,611	30,276,630	35,358,024	.....
Average	2,530,634	2,528,052	2,946,502	2,906,342

CHARTERS—CRUDE EQUIVALENT.

		Day.	Total.	Av'ge.
Friday,	July 5.....	131,746	291,269	58,254
Sat.-Sun.,	" 6 & 7..	275,635	596,904	80,986
Monday,	" 8.....	90,476	657,380	82,172
Tuesday,	" 9.....	87,936	745,316	82,813
Wed'day,	" 10.....	145,238	890,554	89,055
Thursdd'y,	" 11.....	85,713	976,267	88,751

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Jan.....	2,701,308	1,736,232	1,859,255	2,397,332
Feb.....	1,882,355	1,550,794	1,343,926	1,790,875
March..	2,203,141	2,461,826	2,175,073	2,023,459
April...	1,759,600	1,855,857	1,819,763	2,300,910
May.....	1,971,260	2,214,071	1,062,851	2,420,809
June.....	2,325,911	2,179,118	2,292,075	2,312,447
July.....	1,991,972	2,165,092	2,061,761	.....
Aug.....	2,327,140	2,741,504	2,165,198	.....
Sept.....	2,105,151	2,199,802	2,164,186	.....
Oct.....	1,670,084	2,241,322	2,323,275	.....
Nov.....	2,611,940	2,292,703	1,705,256	.....
Dec.....	1,424,940	1,692,790	2,027,385	.....
Year..	23,973,908	25,331,111	24,200,004	.....
Av'ge..	1,997,820	2,110,926	2,016,667	2,207,638

CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK.

The total charters for refined, crude, naphtha, etc., in bulk, barrels and cases during the week ending July 12, and from Jan. 1, were as follows:—

	Week.	Year.	1900.
Refined, bbls. & blk	319,900	5,822,500	5,413,200
Refined, cases	765,000	12,027,000	8,002,000
Crude, bbls. & blk.	34,600	899,200	1,242,800
Crude, cases	.....	21,000	110,000
Naphtha, bbls.	.....	141,400	147,800
Residuum, bbls....	3,000	296,300	195,000
Lubricating, bbls...	.....	38,100	66,700
Total, bbls. cde. eq.	791,823	14,380,405	12,620,575

CLEARANCES FOR THE WEEK.

During the week ending July 12, and since Jan. 1, the clearances of petroleum, in gallons, from the port of New York, were as follows:—

	Week.	Year.	1900.
Refined 13,214,888		273,170,662	258,442,353
Crude		1,605,049	2,751,404
Naphtha	420,135	6,520,562	6,636,111
Residuum	1,000,000	7,949,999	5,164,317

EXPORT STATISTICS.

The following table shows the total exports from the port of New York and from the United States, reduced to crude equivalent, in gallons, for the week ending July 12; also total shipments to date, with comparisons with 1900:—

From N. Y. for week ending July 12.	17,619,850
Total from N. Y. from Jan. 1, 1901..	370,284,270
Same period last year.....	347,307,011
Increase	22,977,259
From U. S. for week ending July 12.	31,125,709
Total from U. S. since Jan. 1, 1901..	594,414,580
Same period last year.....	544,034,195
Increase	50,380,385

TOTAL EXPORTS BY PORTS.

	1901.	1900.
New York 370,284,270		347,307,011
Philadelphia	197,574,276	146,270,424
Baltimore	26,399,701	29,436,726
Boston	156,333	385,165
San Francisco		634,869
Grand totals 594,414,580		544,034,195

Foreign Quotations.

REFINED.

	Antwerp.	Bremen.	London.
Monday .....16@—		6.35	—@6
Tuesday .....16@—		6.35	—@6
Wednesday .....16@—		6.35	—@6
Thursday .....16@—		6.35	—@6
Friday .....16@—		6.35	—@6
Saturday .....16@—		6.35	—@6

PETROLEUM CHARTERS.

New York.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. Quantities are refined in bbls. unless stated otherwise:—

Week ended Aug. 31.

Br shp Troop, Japan, 28@29c.....cs 60,000

Week ended Sept. 21.

Br shp County of Caithness, Shanghai, 30c. ....cs 70,000

Week ended Nov. 30.

Br shp Queen Elizabeth, Shanghai, 27c, cs 70,000

Week ended Dec. 21.

Br shp Conway, Shanghai, 28c.....cs 75,000
Br shp Leicester Castle, Shanghai, 28c.cs 85,000

Week ended Jan. 4.

Br shp Brodick Castle, Shanghai, 28c..cs 70,000

Week ended Jan. 11.

Br shp County of Edinburgh, Shanghai, 28c.....cs 90,000

Week ended Jan. 18.

Br str Hillside, Shanghai, 37½c.....cs 145,000

Week ended Feb. 1.

Ger bk Paul Rickmers, Japan, 26@27c.....cs 115,000

Week ended Feb. 15.

It shp St. Erasmo, Java, 26½@27½c...cs 70,000

Week ended Feb. 22.

Br shp Durham, Java, 26@28c.....cs 70,000

Week ended March 29.

Ger bk Magdalene, Japan, 25@28c....cs 120,000

Week ended April 5.

Br shp Durbridge, Shanghai, 27c....cs 90,000
Br shp Alice A. Leigh, Shanghai, 27c.cs 120,000
Br bk Drumalis, Sydney, 22c.....cs 110,000
Br shp Palgrave, Japan, 24c.....cs 120,000
Br shp Foyle, Calcutta, 20c.....cs 65,000
Am shp Arthur Sewall, Japan, 25@26c. cs 130,000

Week ended April 12.

Br bk Gifford, Sydney or Melbourne, 20c.....cs 80,000

Week ended May 3.

Br bk Andromeda, Hong Kong, 24c..cs 75,000
Am shp Shenandoah, Japan, 24@25c..cs 130,000
It bk Nanno Angelo, Java, 24½c., 25½c. & 26½c.....cs 50,000
Br bk Albyn, Sydney or Melbourne, 19½c.....cs 85,000
Br shp Halkar, Japan, 25@26c.....cs 125,000

Week ended May 11.

Am shp W P Frye, Shanghai, 27c...cs 130,000

Week ended May 24.

Br bk Nellie Troop, Sydney and Newcastle, 19½c.....cs 55,000

Week ended June 7.

Br str Anapa, Shanghai, 31c.....cs 135,000
Br shp Queen Victoria, Shanghai, 27c.cs 65,000
Br str Ventnor, Shanghai, 31c.....cs 150,000
Br str Adana, Shanghai, 31c.....cs 125,000
Br str Hermiston, Shanghai, 31c....cs 170,000

Week ended June 14.

Ger shp Augusta, Cette, 2s 9d..... 9,500

Week ended June 21.

Br str Acara, Shanghai, 31c.....cs 165,000
Br str Baron Innerdale, Japan, 30@31c. .....cs 115,000
Br str Asama, Shanghai, 31c.....cs 165,000

Week ended June 28.

Br bk Curzon, Java, 22@23c.....cs 70,000

Week ended July 5.

Ger shp Theo Fischer, London, 2s. 1½d..... .....nap 12,000
Am shp Acme, Shanghai, p t.....cs 135,000

Week ended July 12.

Am sch James Judge, Havana, p t..cs 25,000
Br str Foeric, Shanghai, 31½c.....cs 150,000
Br str Queen Christina, Shanghai, 31½c., cs 175,000
Br str Falls of Keltic, Shanghai, 31½c., cs 130,000

Philadelphia.

Week ended Nov. 23.

Port bk Alvorado, Lisbon, p. t..... 3,000

Week ended April 26.

Ger bk Niobe, Japan, 25c.....cs 80,000
Ger str Chili, Japan, 25@26c.....cs 90,000

Week ended May 3.

Ger shp Nereus, Japan, 25c.....cs 70,000
Ger shp Peter Rickmers, Japan, 25c..cs 115,000

Week ended May 24.

Ger bk Standard, Stockholm, 3s. 1½d.. 5,000

Week ended May 31.

Br str Langbank, Japan, 30@31c....cs 150,000
Am shp Com. T. H. Allen, Hong Kong 23c.....cs 80,000

Week ended June 7.

Br shp Karamania, Greece, 18c.....cs 120,000

Week ended June 14.

It bk Clementina, Cette, 3s 3d.....nap 4,500

Week ended June 21

Br shp Troop, Fusan, 27c.....cs 80,000
Br shp Dunboyne, Japan, 25@26c.....cs 55,000

Week ended June 28.

Br shp Sokoto, Japan, 24⅝c.....cs 85,000

Week ended July 12.

Ger shp Oregon, Japan, 25c.....cs 75,000
Ger shp Sophie Rickmers, Japan, 30@31c..... .....cs 140,000

PETROLEUM CLEARANCES.

Following are the clearances of petroleum from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco on the dates named. Refined, unless otherwise specified:

New York.

June 29.

Br str Silvia, St Johns, 200 bbls ref, 1 bbl gas
Am str Mexico, Havana, 500 cs, 1 bbl
Am str Maracaibo, La Guayra, 600 cs
Am str Maracaibo, Porto Cabello, 200 cs
Cub str Curityba, Cuba, 470 cs
Br str Trinidad, Bermuda, 150 cs, 138 bbls

July 1.

Am str Cherokee, Turks Island, 43 cs, 1 bbl
Am str Cherokee, San Domingo, 938 cs

July 2.

Nor str Uller, St Kitts, 750 cs
Nor str Uller, Demerara, 1,050 cs
Am str City of Washington, Colon, 1,075 cs
Br bk Natuna, Freemantle, 17,000 cs ref, 5 cs ben

July 3.

Br str Ucayali, Maranham, 2,295 cs, 3 bbls
Br str Ucayali, Ceara, 1,350 cs
Br str Buffon, Rio Janeiro, 7,600 cs
Nor str Lauenburg, Hayti, 520 cs, 1 bbl

July 5.

Ger bk Osterbeck, Sydney, 22,250 cs ref, 100 cs nap
Ital sh Fernanda, Freemantle, 40,577 cs
Br str Tuscarore, London, 1,500,000 gls ref blk, 1,000,000 gls resid blk
Br str Potomac, South Shields, 1,600,000 gls blk
Br str Alaska, Tilt Cove, 20 bbls
Am str Santiago, Nassau, 80 cs, 4 bbls
Am str Santiago, Cuba, 500 cs
Br str Alleghany, Kingston, 25 cs ref, 6 cs nap
Br str Alleghany, Greytown, 500 cs
Br str Alleghany, Savanilla, 105 cs

July 6.

Br bk Drumeltan, Foochow, 71,080 cs
Ger sh Landseer, London, 7,929 bbls nap, 200 bbls ben, 1,000 cs gas
Br bk Wanderer, Shanghai, 119,207 cs
Am sch Laguna, Cayenne, F G, 525 cs
Am str Ponce, Porto Rico, 850 cs
Am str Morro Castle, Havana, 5 bbls
Br str Wyneric, Algoa Bay, 14,150 cs ref, 6 cs nap
Br str Wyneric, Port Natal, 10,450 cs
Br str Wyneric, Beira, 450 cs
Br str Wyneric, Port Elizabeth, 3,500 cs

July 9.

Ger str Washington, Rotterdam, 1,780,000 gls blk
Br str Lackawanna, Dublin, 1,600,000 gls blk
Ger str Energie, Hamburg, 1,240,000 gls blk
Am str Advance, Colon, 1,200 cs

July 10.

Ital bk Ausilio, Alexandria, 24,400 cs
Dtch sh Jeannette Francoise, Sydney, 35,000 cs ref, 200 cs ben
Am sch Black Bird, Port au Prince, 100 cs ref, 5 cs nap

July 11.

Br str Baron Innerdale, Yokohama, 115,000 cs
Ger sh August, Gefle, 9,393 bbls
Nor bk Bessel, Bahia, 10,500 cs

Philadelphia.

June 21.

Belg str Rhynland, Liverpool, 25 bbls resid
Br str Planet Mars, Avonmouth, 25 bbls resid

June 24.

Br str Mackinaw, London, 500 bbls

June 25.

Ger str Armenia, Hamburg, 25 bbls

June 29.

Br str Circassian Prince, Christiania, 988,654 gls blk

July 1.

Ital bk Ferrucio S, Constantinople, 23,660 cs

July 2.

Br str Snowflake, London, 1,200,000 gls blk
Br str Lucifer, Flushing, F O, 1,700,000 gls blk
Ger str Geestemunde, Gothenburg, 1,300,000 gls blk

July 5.

Br str Aral, Flushing, F O, 1,300,000 gls blk
Br str Saxoleine, Bordeaux, 1,732,265 gls cde blk
Dtch str La Flandre, Antwerp, 900,000 gls blk

Baltimore.

July 6.

Br sch Victory, Tarpun Bay, 11 cs

July 9.

Br str Hotham Newton, Flushing, F O, 1,178,482 gls blk
Br sch Effie, Tarpun Bay, 2 bbls

July 11.

Neth str Chariois, Amsterdam, 1,179,457 gls blk

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

Following are the exports of petroleum from the port of New York, in gallons, during the past week and since Jan. 1, as also the exports during the corresponding period of last year:

Refined.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time last year.
Aalborg	.....	464,100	255,352
Aarhuus	.....	870,000	445,650
Accra, W. C. A..	.....	30,000	20,000
Adelaide	.....	1,636,232	566,000
Aden	.....	50,000	130,000
Alexandria	244,000	539,000	487,500
Algiers	.....	380,160	804,880
Algoa Bay	.....	552,350	859,396
Amsterdam	.....	8,921,000	8,038,615
Anjier	.....	5,338,000	632,000
Antigua	.....	30,484	292,040

Antofogasta		25,500	22,500
Antwerp		10,299,950	6,538,200
Arica		5,000	
Auckland	136,150	372,050	628,525
Avonmouth		6,950,000	4,900,000
Axim		164,090	
Azores		99,407	108,055
Bahamas		5,121	3,008
Bahia	105,000	1,260,510	1,124,290
Baracao		3,102	260
Barbadoes		226,150	222,011
Batavia			1,261,370
Beira	4,500	5,500	9,000
Baranquilla			47,000
Barrow		1,215,000	
Belfast			1,600,000
Belize		26,250	88,890
Bermuda	8,484	234,234	144,450
Bluefields		47,360	65,978
Bocas del Toro			25,092
Bombay		1,008,000	
Bonny		43,000	35,000
Bordeaux			10,500
Bremen		22,630	7,500
Bremerhaven		1,180,000	1,275,000
Brisbane		1,058,400	217,920
Buenos Ayres		3,929,847	3,848,810
Cabedello		110,500	
Calcutta		2,728,150	684,650
Caldera		2,500	1,000
Callao		176,500	1,003,716
Campeche		3,710	1,100
Canary Islands			364,250
C. Coast, W.C.A.		25,000	15,000
Cape Gracias		1,500	1,700
Cape Town		1,291,000	1,003,716
Cartagena		52,980	151,640
Carupano		18,450	1,450
Ceara	13,500	104,850	181,710
Ceiba		250	4,850
Chefoo		617,260	525,000
Christiansand		875,000	1,550,000
Ciudad Bolivar		60,940	23,150
Colombo		100,000	110,000
Colon	22,750	358,332	328,238
Conakry		20,000	
Copenhagen		1,425,150	1,906,500
Corinto		69,300	
Coro		23,720	15,920
Corn Is.		11,497	
Corral		20,000	67,000
Cuba	14,800	751,287	74,154
Cumana		4,750	
Curacao		81,039	113,217
Delagoa Bay		38,500	9,000
Demerara	10,500	280,350	294,442
Desterro		230,000	150,000
Domencia		13,670	14,040
Dover, f. o.		9,924,537	13,065,587
Dublin	1,600,000	2,600,000	1,800,000
Dunedin		223,440	21,600
Durban		18,500	
Dutch Guiana		129,000	172,500
East London		343,732	191,260
Fajberg			150,500
Etem		2,000	9,000
Flushing, f. o.		62,770,000	55,583,000
Foochow	710,890	710,890	
Forcados		45,000	
Fredericks		639,750	529,700
Freemantle	552,739	1,457,539	894,400
French Guiana	5,250	66,874	47,588
Frontera			100
Geestemunde			1,100,000
Gefle	479,045	479,045	429,600
Genoa			100
Gibraltar		133,150	212,600
Grenada		62,850	55,551
Greytown	5,000	100,200	97,750
Guadaloupe		232,300	120,050
Guanoco		1,028	
Guanta		9,400	3,000
Guayaquil		150,900	160,000
Hakodate			664,000
Halifax		20,750	236,971
Hamburg	1,240,000	4,201,500	1,240,000
Hayti	6,250	370,319	339,083
Havre		750	
H. Breton, N. S.			1,040
Hernosand		274,600	306,700
Hiogo		1,383,170	
Hodeidah		70,000	100,000
Hong Kong		9,242,770	12,507,170
Honolulu			410,000
Hull		1,200,550	3,745,000
Humacao			4,000
Iquique		2,000	1,500
Iquitos		500	
Jamaica	250	483,803	498,468
Junin			5,000
Koenigsberg			233,650
Kongo		60,000	
Lagos			166,000
La Guayra	5,900	308,570	259,895
Las Palmas		220,000	318,840
Lisbon		500	22,100
Liverpool		4,801,386	5,893,078
Livingston		1,500	7,640
London	1,500,000	21,207,754	23,840,850
Lyttleton		202,260	117,680
Lulea		197,479	266,800
Macassar		302,750	
Maceio		273,000	213,600
Madeira		20,000	20,000
Madagascar		260,000	
Madras		200,000	
Malta		30,000	50,000
Manaos		235,893	705,728
Manchester		5,467	5,300
Manila		641,460	
Maracaibo		108,623	96,460
Maranham	23,106	112,716	350,064
Martinique		133,470	165,900
Mauritius		160,630	
Melbourne		4,892,030	2,007,508
Molendo		14,000	10,250
Montevideo		1,269,288	1,145,880
Montreal			464,623
Montserrat		100	
Morocco			10,000
Mossel Bay		50,100	68,500
Naples		290,000	170,840
Nassau	1,004	66,366	64,716
Nassau, N. P.		1,832	3,000
Newcastle		9,000	
Nordenham			792,500
Old Calabar		112,000	120,660
Oporto		543,699	
Palembang		335,000	
Pascasmayo		4,100	8,000
Para		821,194	996,498
Parahyba			177,000
Patras		6,250	
Payta		10,500	20,000
Penang			722,870
Pernambuco		1,237,330	1,499,900
Philipville		80,000	
Pimental		9,000	7,000
Pisco		32,000	19,000
Plymouth			1,300,000
Port Chalmers		218,730	273,800
Port du Bouc			255,942
Port Elizabeth	33,800	62,720	71,100
Portishead		10,000	
Port Limon		53,051	68,151
Port Louis		297,660	
Port Natal	104,100	670,630	540,230
Port Said		20,000	
Porto Cabello	2,000	291,570	145,030
Porto Rico	8,500	399,994	441,812
Pozzuoli			135,300
Progreso		1,800	3,600
Puerto Barrios			15,382
Puerto Cortes		9,450	36,300
Punta Arenas		40,000	29,000
Rangoon		1,045,000	
Reunion			131,000
Rio G. do Sul		546,390	612,380
Rio Janeiro	76,000	1,563,271	2,380,000
Rosario		1,700,348	623,300
Rotterdam	1,780,000	24,686,000	23,086,350
Rouen			389,191
Saigon		1,007,940	1,093,950
Salaverry		28,000	21,000
Salt Pond			10,000
Samarang		1,108,330	2,560,400
San Andreas		5,413	4,736
San Domingo	9,380	257,276	258,809
San Fernando		33,700	13,600
Santos		1,585,250	1,183,000
Savanilla	1,050	22,202	199,690
Shanghai	1,192,070	23,062,160	18,346,300
Sierra Leone		18,000	20,000
St. Croix		30,705	32,209
St. John's, N. F.	10,275	284,785	303,087
St. Kitts	7,500	64,000	51,124
St. Lucia		35,984	38,837
St. Martins		5,100	4,150
St. Thomas		22,040	18,400
St. Vincent, C.V.		16,500	72,650
Sourabaya		1,998,540	2,140,000
Southampton		2,000	
South Shields	1,600,000	1,600,000	2,440,000
Stockholm			391,717
Sunderland			1,275,000
Sundsvall		765,408	783,150
Sydney	549,600	4,044,998	2,446,400
Talcahuano		1,081,100	43,000
Tampico		500	
Tilt Cove	1,015	1,015	
Torcados			42,500
Trinidad		275,240	332,420
Trieste		6,000	
Truxillo		6,300	19,000
Tsintau		622,630	687,630
Tuborg		114,500	625,875
Turks Island	480	6,056	8,447
Valparaiso		1,023,250	2,022,250
Vera Cruz		4,500	7,870
Wellington		782,550	538,560
Yokohama	1,150,000	11,323,810	10,438,200
Zanzibar		399,000	412,000
Totals	13,214,888	276,170,763	258,427,602

Crude.

C. Bolivar		1,129	
Brisbane		10,000	
Cuba		200	304
Demerara			1,548
Havana		1,493,220	2,675,532
Hayti		50,000	
Manchester		500	
Porto Rico			74,020
San Domingo		50,000	
Totals		1,605,049	2,751,404

Naphtha.

Aalborg		99,250	
Adelaide		6,655	4,292
Algoa Bay	60	190	
Antigua			300
Auckland		28,912	16,850
Bahia		195	337
Belize			190
Bermuda		11,890	5,288
Bluefields		2,387	575
Brisbane		29,235	
Buenos Ayres		35,212	22,212
Canary Islands			1,600
Cape Town		4,093	3,525
Ceara		200	
Colon		1,200	
Coquimbo		30	
Coro		10	
Corral		2,000	
Cuba		2,584	2,586
Curacao		248	167
Dunedin			480
Durban		30	
East London		1,700	850
Fredericka			24,450
Freemantle	48	3,998	862
Fort Blaye		1,191,055	780,012
Guadaloupe		688	
Guayaquil			100
Havre		478,143	446,772
Hayti	50	2,714	2,050
Honolulu		400	400
Jamaica	57	2,486	330
Liverpool		1,016,345	1,645,271
Livingston		950	
London	416,950	2,218,438	1,336,353
Lyttleton		3,840	2,400
Macelo		475	
Manaos			67
Manila		1,000	150
Maracaibo		530	
Maranham		95	100
Melbourne		30,640	22,740
Montevideo		945	10,385
Mollendo		50	
Nordenham			1,070,000
Para		687	
Pernambuco		600	345
Port Chalmers		1,828	9,460
Portishead		420,985	
Port Limon		1,009	247
Port Natal		134	3,020
Porto Rico		1,610	2,800
Puerto Cortez			190
Rio Janeiro		735	1,920
Rosario		2,153	100
Rouen		835,580	196,954
San Domingo			200
Santos		2,000	2,000
Savanilla		70	
Shanghai		1,000	
Singapore		200	
St. Croix			90
St. John, N. B.		1,500	
St. John's, N. F.	50	508	502
St. Thomas			115
Stockholm			20,400
Sydney	2,920	52,900	90,259
Talcahuano		450	400
Trinidad			600
Tuborg			647,970
Valparaiso		3,050	700
Wellington		4,040	29,720
Yokohama		1,000	
Totals	420,135	6,520,572	6,636,091

Patents Granted.

677,343.—PAINTING-MACHINE. Henry J. Delaney, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed July 20, 1900. Issued July 2, 1901.

677,413.—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. Edward Hoerichs, Baltimore, Md. Filed Nov. 1, 1900. Issued July 2, 1901.

677,514.—GUANIDIN COMPOUND AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Adolf Israel and Richard Kothe, Elberfeld, Germany. Filed Feb. 20, 1901. Issued July 2, 1901.

677,515.—MIXED GUANIDIN DERIVATIVES AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Adolf Israel and Richard Kothe, Elberfeld, Germany. Filed Feb. 20, 1901. Issued July 2, 1901.

677,516.—RED AZO DYE AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Adolf Israel and Richard Kothe, Elberfeld, Germany. Filed Feb. 25, 1901. Issued July 2, 1901.

677,517.—RED AZO DYE AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Adolf Israel and Richard Kothe, Elberfeld, Germany. Filed Feb. 25, 1901. Issued July 2, 1901.

677,530.—GLASS-BLOWING MACHINE. Daniel Murray, New York, N. Y. Filed June 7, 1897. Issued July 2, 1901.

677,599.—CHEMICAL APPARATUS. William J. Robinson and Henry Higgins, Annan, Scotland. Filed Jan. 19, 1901. Issued July 2, 1901.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The following table gives the date and time of closing the mails for foreign countries at the New York Postoffice. A star indicates that letters may be addressed per steamer named for the countries indicated. A dagger indicates that registered mails close at 6 p. m. on the previous day. In case of mails via steamers from Pacific ports the hour of closing is up to the date specified.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named below, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Mails for—	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at P. O. Regular.	Suppl.
Mexico	Matanzas	July 15..	12 m..	—
St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands	Pretoria	July 16..	12.30 p. m..	1 p. m.
Turks Island and Dom. Republic	New York	July 16..	12.30 p. m..	1 p. m.
Jamaica (from Philadelphia)	Urania	July 16..	11 p. m..	—
Jamaica (from Boston)	Admiral Dewey	July 16..	6.30 p. m..	—
Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports	Allianca	July 16..	9.30 a. m..	10.30 a. m.
Cuba, Campeche, Yucatan, Tabasco and Chiapas	Monterey	July 17..	12 m..	—
Inagua and Haiti	Belvernon	July 17..	9.30 a. m..	—
Nassau	Antilla	July 17..	12 m..	12.30 p. m.
Europe, via Queenstown*	Majestic	July 17..	8.30 a. m..	10 a. m.
Europe, via Southampton	St. Louis	July 17..	6.30 a. m..	—
Belgium direct	Friesland	July 17..	10 a. m..	—
Azores	M. Minghetti	July 18..	8.30 a. m..	—
Jamaica (from Boston)	Adm. Sampson	July 18..	6.30 p. m..	—
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Lorenzo Marquez and Br. India, via Havre*	L'Aquitaine	July 18..	7 a. m..	—
Nassau and Santiago	Saratoga	July 18..	12 m..	12.30 a. m.
Yucatan	Ravensdale	July 18..	12 m..	—
Europe, via Queenstown	Umbria	July 20..	5.30 a. m..	—
Scotland	Furnessia	July 20..	9.30 a. m..	—
Netherlands	Maasdam	July 20..	7.30 a. m..	—
Fortune Islands, Jamaica, Savanilla, Cartagena and Greytown	Alene	July 20..	9.30 a. m..	10.30 a. m.
Porto Rico	San Juan	July 20..	9 a. m..	—
Venezuela and Curacoa	Zulia	July 20..	9 a. m..	9.30 a. m.
Cuba	Morro Castle	July 20..	10 a. m..	—
Argentine Rep., Uruguay, etc.	Coronda	July 20..	8.30 a. m..	—
Haiti and Santa Martha				
Matanzas, Caibarien, Gibara, etc				
Bermuda				
Brazil	Wordsworth	July 20..	8.30 a. m..	—
Mexico	Niagara	July 20..	10 a. m..	—
Denmark	Island	July 20..	7 a. m..	—
Italy	Trave	July 20..	8 a. m..	—
Azores Islands	Spartan Prince	July 20..	7 a. m..	—
China and Japan, via Seattle	Kaza Maru	To July 17..	6.30 p. m..	—
Hawaii, China and Japan, via San Francisco	Peru	To July 20..	6.30 p. m..	—
Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippines, via San Francisco	Coptic	To July 28..	6.30 p. m..	—
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Zealandia	To July 15..	6.30 p. m..	—
†Australia (except West Australia), Hawaii, Fiji Islands, via San Francisco	Sonoma	To July 27..	6.30 p. m..	—
China and Japan, via Vancouver	Emp. of India	To July 23..	6.30 p. m..	—
Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via Vancouver	Aorangi	To July 21..	6.30 p. m..	—

†After July 21.

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VICTOR RED OIL
Gas Oil and Coke
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PREPARED GASOLENE

Adapted to all kinds of Gas Machines. **86°, 88° and 90° Gravities.**

Pratt's Deodorized Stove Gasolene For use in Vapor Stoves. Made in accordance with the recommendations of the Vapor Stove Manufacturers and guaranteed not to smoke, smell or gum the burner.

Redistilled Naphthas Also Fuel Oil, Lima Crude, Distillates, &c.; prepared especially for Gas Companies and obtainable either in barrel or tank car.

Boulevard Gas Fluid For use in Vapor Street Lamps, Plumbers' Torches, &c.

Double-Distilled Deodorized Benzine and Naphtha of all grades and gravities from 62° to 76°, for manufacturing varnishes and mixed paints, rubber and gossamer goods, floor and table oil cloths, as well as for general use of druggists, dyers, cleaners, etc., etc.

The above goods can be had in quantities to suit the purchaser everywhere in the East, either through our agents or from us direct.

Standard Oil Co., Pratt Works,

Proprietors "Pratt's Astral Oil." **26 Broadway, New York**

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞Our Quotations are those of Importers and Manufacturers, for original packages and large lots. For broken lots higher prices are asked.

Oils, Etc.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed, city, raw, in bbls	₩ gal.	82 @83
Boiled, in bbls		84 @85
Out of town, on spot		80 @81
Calcutta, raw, in bbls		85 @—
Varnish oil, American		— @—
Calcutta		— @—
Cottonseed, crude, prime		— @—
" " f. o. b. mills		29 @30
crude, off quality		33 @34
Yellow summer, prime		39 @40
Yellow summer, butter		40 @42
Yellow summer, off q'l'ty		38 @38½
White summer		40 @44
Yellow winter		42 @44
White winter		42 @44
Soap stock	₩ lb.	—@—
Olive	₩ gal.	62½@65
Olive soap stock		5½@ 5¾
Palm, red		5¼@ 5½
Lagos		5½@ 5¾
Castor No. 5		11 @12
Cocoanut, Ceylon		5¾@ 6
cochin		6 90@ 7
Corn		5 70@ 6
Mustard		50 @52
Peanut, white		—@—
yellow		55 @56
Rosin, first run	₩ gal.	15 @—
Second run		17 @—
Third run		19 @—
Fourth run		21 @—
Rapeseed, in bbls., No. 1		70 @71
No. 2		66 @69

Animal and Fish Oils.

Black fish, crude	₩ gal.	35 @40
Bleached winter		48 @49
Cod, domestic, prime		32 @33
Newfoundland		34 @35
Degras, French	₩ lb.	4½@ 5
English		3½@ 4
German		3¾@ 3⅞
Herring	₩ gal.	—@—
Lard, prime		69 @70
Extra No. 1		50 @52
No. 1		43 @44
No. 2		39 @40
Menhaden, prime, crude		25 @26
Southern, prime		23 @24
Brown, strained		31 @32
Light, strained		32 @33
Bleached, winter		34 @35
Ex. bleached winter white		37 @38
Neatsfoot, white		62 @64
Prime		52 @54
Extra No. 1		44 @45
Dark		40 @42
20° cold test		82 @83
30° cold test		72 @74
Red, Elaine		34 @35
Saponified	₩ lb.	4½@ 5
Sea elephant, bleached winter	₩ gal.	—@50
Natural winter		—@46
Seal, bleached, refined		42 @—
Sod, American		28 @29
English		34 @35
Sperm, crude		—@—
Natural spring		—@—
Natural winter		61 @62
Bleached spring		—@—
Bleached winter		64 @65
Tallow, prime		51 @52
Dark		41 @42
Whale, crude		—@—
Natural winter		—@45
Natural spring		—@—
Bleached spring		—@—
Bleached winter		—@47
Extra bleached winter		—@51

Mineral Oils.

Black reduced, 30 gravity, 20@30 c. t.	9¼@ 9¾
29 gravity, 15 cold test	10¼@10¾
29 gravity, zero	11¼@12¼
Summer	8¾@ 9¼
Cylinder, light filtered	14¼@17¼
Dark filtered	11¼@15¾
Extra cold test	21¼@26¼
Dark steam refined	8¼@10¼
Natural, Franklin, 32 gravity	10¼@15¼
Smith's Ferry, 32@34 gravity	7¾@ 8¾
West Virginia, 30 gravity	22¼@24¼
Neutral filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	12¼@18¾
White, 33@34 gravity	21¼@23¼
32@34 gray, bloomless	13¼@18¼
32 gray, wool grade	11¼@14¼
Paraffine, high viscosity	17 @24
905-907 sp. gr.	12¼@12¾
902 sp. gr.	11¼@11¾
893 sp. gr.	9½@10
875 sp. gr.	9¼@ 9¾
865 sp. gr.	9¼@ 9¾
Red paraffine, No. 1	12¼@12¾
No. 2	11¼@11¾
Spindle No. 1, filtered	15¼@16¼
No. 1	12¼@13¼
No. 2	11¼@12¾
No. 3	10¼@11¼
No. 4	9¾@10¼

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

Calcutta cake, city	₩ ton. 27.50@—
City domestic	27.50@—
Western, in bags	27.50@—
Cottonseed cake at Memphis	18.25@18.50
at New Orleans	—@—
at Boston	26.00@—
cottonseed meal at Memphis	18.50@18.75
at New Orleans	22.50@22.75
Corn cake	20.00@20.50
meal	18.00@18.50

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

Paraffine wax, crude	₩ lb.	4¾@ 5
refined, 120 m. p.		— @ 5½
125 m. p.		— @ 6¼
130 m. p.		— @ 7¼
135 m. p.		— @ 9
140 m. p.		18 @18½
Candles, adamantine, cs. 16 oz.	₩ lb.	10¼@11
14 oz.		11 @11½
paraffine, 4s. and 6s		9½@10½
12s. 16 oz.		10½@11½
14 oz.		11 @12
12 oz.		—@—
patent sperm, 4s. and 6s		38 @40
sperm, 4s. and 6s		33 @34
Stearic acid—		
plain 4s., 6s. and 8s		11½@12
patent ends, 4s. and 6s		12¼@13
cartons, 6 lbs. each		13¼@14
Lard, spot, tierces		8.30@8.90
export, pkgs.		8.60@—
compound		6¾@ 7
neutral		9½@ 9¾
Oleo, stearine		9¾@—
Lard, stearine		10 @10¼
Tallow		4¾@ 5¼
Stearic acid		—@—

Naval Stores.

Spirits turpentine, spot	₩ gal.	37 @ 37½
Rosin, strained		— @1.40
Good strained		— @1.42½
E		— @1.65
F		— @1.70
G		— @1.75
H		— @1.80
I		— @1.90
K		— @2.30
M		— @2.65
N		— @3.00
Window glass		— @3.30
W. W.		— @3.55
Tar, regular		— @2.25
oil, barrels		— @4.25
Pitch		1.60 @1.75

Paints, Varnishes, Etc.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

White lead, American dry	₩ lb.	4¾@ 5
In oil		5¾@ 6½
English in oil		7¾@ 9¾
Litharge, American powdered		5½@ 6
English flake		8 @ 8½
Glassmakers'		7½@ 7¾
Red lead, foreign		7¼@ 8¼
American		5¾@ 6
Orange mineral, American		8 @ 8¼
English		8¼@11¼
French		11½@11¾
German		8½@ 9¼
China white		10 @10¼
Flake white		8 @10
Cremnitz white		15 @17
Zinc white, Paris G. S., 50 bbls.	9% less	4 ₩ ct
G. S., 25 bbls.	9%	2 ₩ ct
G. S., 10 bbls.	8%	1 ₩ ct
R. S., 50 bbls.	8%	4 ₩ ct
R. S., 25 bbls.	8%	2 ₩ ct
R. S., 10 bbls.	8%	1 ₩ ct
Antwerp R. S., 50 bbls.	6¼	4 ₩ ct
R. S., 25 bbls.	6¼	2 ₩ ct
R. S., 10 bbls.	6¼	1 ₩ ct
G. S., 50 bbls.	7%	4 ₩ ct
G. S., 25 bbls.	7%	2 ₩ ct
G. S., 10 bbls.	7%	1 ₩ ct
G. S. in poppy oil		12 @12¼
R. S. in poppy oil		10¾@11¼
American, extra dry		4¾@ 4¾
Florence, Green Seal		7¼@ 7¾
Florence, Red Seal		6¾@ 7½
German		5½@ 5½

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Carmine, No. 40	₩ lb.	2.05 @2.75
Crocus martus, imported		2½@ 3½
standard American		1 @ 2½
Indian red, standard American		3 @ 3¼
English		4½@ 8½
Rose pink, American		8 @ 10½
English		8½@ 10
Tuscan red, English		7 @ 10
Turkey red, English		4 @ 6
Venetian red, English, prime, ₩ 100 lbs.		1.80 @ 3
2d quality		1.20 @ 2
American		80 @1.75
Vermilion, imported English, ₩ lb.		80 @ 95
American quicksilver, bulk		— @ 70
bags		— @ 71
Chinese		1.05 @1.20
American		10 @ 40

BLACKS.

Bone	₩ lb.	2½@ 4
Carbon		8 @20
Drop, American		4 @ 7
English		7 @11
Ivory		12 @21
Lamp, commercial		4½@ 6
refined		7 @12
calcined		10 @20
fine spirit		20 @35

BLUES.

Celestial	₩ lb.	4 @ 6
Chinese		30 @35
Prussian		28 @34
Prussian, foreign		32 @36
Refiners'		60 @70
Soluble		30 @35
Ultramarine		4 @20
Verditer		25 @30

BROWNS.

Sienna, Italian, burnt and powdered,	₩ lb.	3½@ 7½
burnt lump		1¼@ 3
raw, powdered		3½@ 7½
raw, lump		1¼@ 3
American burnt and powd'd.		1½@ 2
raw		1½@ 2
Spanish brown		⅛@ 1
Umber, Turkey, burnt and powdered		2½@ 3½
burnt lumps		3½@ 4
raw and powdered		2½@ 3½
raw, lumps		2½@ 3
American burnt		1½@ 2
raw		1½@ 2
Vandyke brown, German		2¼@ 3½
American		1¾@ 2¼

GREENS.

Chrome, chemically pure	₩ lb.	16 @29
extra		12 @15
super		7 @10
common		5 @ 6½
Paris, pure		12½@14½
in pulp		14 @—
Verdigris, French		22 @25

YELLOWS.

Chrome	₩ lb.	10½@ 25
Ocher		1½@ 2
Dutch (washed)		4½@ 5
French do		1¾@ 1¾
golden		3½@ 4½
domestic	₩ ton.	$10.00 @15.00

Miscellaneous.

Barytes, prime white	₩ ton.	17.00 @20.00
foreign floated		19.00 @21.00
domestic floated		19.00 @20.00
off color		14.50 @17.00
crude, No. 1		9.00 @10.00
No. 2		8.00 @ 8.25
No. 3		7.75 @ 8.00
Blanc fixe	₩ lb.	2¼@ 2¾
Bronze powder		55 @ 2.50
Brocades		55 @ 1.50
Chalk, per ton		2.50 @ 2.75
Clay, China, imported	₩ ton.	12.00 @17.50
domestic		8.50 @10.00
Coal tar		3.50 @ 4.00
Cobalt, oxide	₩ lb.	2.26 @ 2.50
Feldspar	₩ ton.	12.50 @16.00
Fuller's earth, lump	₩ 100 lbs.	75 @ 80
powdered		75 @ 80
Lithopone		5 @ 5½
Marble flour	₩ ton.	7.00 @ 8.00
Manganese, car lots	₩ ton.	22.00 @60.00
jobbing	₩ lb.	3 @ 6
Magnesite, raw	₩ ton.	7.00 @ 8.00
calcined, pow'd.	₩ lb.	— @ 1¾
Plaster	₩ bbl.	— @ 1.75
dentists'		— @ 2.00
Pumice stone, orig'l cks.	₩ lb.	1¾@ 2
selected lumps in bbls.		4½@ 6
po'd pure, bbls.	₩ 100 lbs	1¾@ 1¾
Putty, in bulk		1¼@ —
12½ to 25-lb. tins		2¼@ —
1 to 5-lb. tins		3¼@ —
bladders		2¼@ —
Rottenstone, casks	₩ lb.	6 @ 7½
selected lumps		6 @ 20
powdered, in bbls.		3 @ 4
Silex	₩ ton.	12.00 @18.00
Smalt, German blue	₩ lb.	6 @ 10
super black		4 @ 7
Talc, American	₩ 100 lbs.	90 @ 1.10
French		1¼@ 1½
Italian		1¾@ 6
Terra alba, American No. 1		65 @ 85
No. 2		45 @ 50
English		95 @ 1.00
French		95 @ 1.00
Whiting, commercial		40 @ 60
gilders'		45½@ 65
extra gilders'		55 @ 68
American, Paris		66 @ 75
English cliffstone		90 @ 1.10

Glues.

Extra white	₩ lb.	18 @ 23
Medium white		14½@ 16½
Cabinet		11½@ 16
Low grade		9 @ 12
Foot stock, white		10 @ 12½
brown		7½@ 10
Common bone		6½@ 8
Irish		13¼@ 16
French		12 @ 40
German hides		12½@ 16
common		10 @ 13½

Varnish Gums.

Asphaltum, Cuban, prime	per lb.	4½@—
Egyptian		5¾@ 6½
Copal, Sierra Leone, cleaned		60 @75
Zanzibar, bold white		60 @70
medium white		50 @60
sorts		46 @50
bean and pea		32 @33
Manila, pale		14 @16
bright amber		10 @14
standard sorts		8½@ 9
nubs, No. 1		6 @ 7
No. 2		5½@ 6
chips, No. 1		5 @ 6
No. 2		4½@ 5
Damar, Batavia		12½@13½
Singapore		8 @ 9
Kauri, standard		26 @30
No. 2		17½@19
No. 3		12 @13
Chips		15 @23
Dust		5 @10
B. 1		17 @19
B. 2		10 @12
Brown chips		6 @12
Brown dust		4 @ 5
Double cross		32 @35
Triple cross		40 @42
Picture quality		65 @75
Pale and fine selected		50 @55
Sandarac		14 @18

Window Glass.

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

SINGLE.

	AA	A	B	C
25 inch	32.00	26.75	25.50	24.00
34 "	33.50	28.00	26.75	25.50
40 "	36.00	30.00	28.00	26.50
50 "	37.50	31.75	29.50	....
54 "	38.75	32.75	30.00	....
60 "	40.00	34.75	31.00	....
70 "	42.75	38.50	33.75	....
80 "	48.75	44.50	38.50	....
84 "	52.00	47.50	41.75	....

DOUBLE.

	AA	A	B
25 inch	42.75	37.50	35.50
34 "	46.75	41.50	38.75
40 "	52.00	45.50	41.50
50 "	56.00	49.50	46.00
54 "	57.50	50.75	46.75
60 "	58.75	52.00	47.50
70 "	62.75	56.00	50.75
80 "	68.00	61.50	55.50
84 "	69.50	62.75	56.75
90 "	73.50	66.75	61.50
94 "	74.75	68.00	62.75
100 "	88.00	80.00	74.75

An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not maxing more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. All glass 84 inches wide or wider, not making more than 110 united inches, will be charged in the 120 united inches bracket.

Discounts—Car lots, 85 and 5 per cent. f. o. b. factory; lesser quantities, 80 and 20 per cent. ex store.

Metallic Paints.

Brown	₩ ton.	19 00@21 00
Red		16 50@20 00

Colors in Oil.

Black coach Japan	₩ lb.	20 @35
in oil		14 @18
drop		14 @ 15
lampblack		12 @14
Blue, Chinese		36 @40
Prussian		32 @36
ultramarine		13 @16
Brown, sienna, burnt		10 @13
raw		10 @13
Umber, burnt		9½@12
raw		9½@13
Vandyke, brown		9½@12
Green, chrome		10 @12
Paris		— @24
Red, Indian		11 @14
Venetian		6 @ 8
Yellow, chrome		14 @18
ocher, French		6 @ 8

Drugs.

Opium.

Opium, natural (cases)	₩ lb.	3.25 @ 3.30
as wanted		3.27 @ 3.32½
powdered		4.20 @ 4.27½

Morphine.

Morphine, bulk	₩ oz.	1.80 @ 2.00
oz. vials		1.90 @ 2.05
⅛ oz. vials, 2½ oz. bxs.		2.25 @ 2.30
⅛ oz. vials, 1 oz. bxs.		2.10 @ 2.25

Codeine.

Codeine, pure, bulk, 10 oz.	₩ oz.	4.25 @ 4.40
ozs.		4.30 @ 4.45
eighths		4.50 @ 4.65
salts, 45c. per oz. less than pure.		

Quinine.

Quinine, 100 oz. tins	₩ oz.	34 @ 36
50 oz. tins		34½@ 36½
25 oz. tins		35 @ 37
5 oz. tins		38 @ 38
1 oz. tins		39 @ 41
German		34 @ 36
Cinchonidia, bulk		30 @ 31

Miscellaneous.

Acetanilid, in bbls	₩ lb.	21 @ 23
Acid, benzoic, true	₩ oz.	12½@ 13½
ex toluol	₩ lb.	40 @ 42
boracic, crystals, city		10¾@ 11¾
powdered, city		11¼@ 11¾
carbolic, drums		23 @ 25
bottles		28 @ 30
tins		26 @ 27
citric, domestic, barrels		37 @ 39½
kegs		37½@ 39½
imported		36 @ 36½
pyrogallic, 100 lbs., bulk		2.00 @ 2.20
10 lbs., bulk		1.90 @ 2.00
pounds		2.25 @ 2.45
salicylic		39 @ 40
Alcohol, 94 per cent	₩ gal.	2.45 @ 2.47
ref. wood, 95 per ct.		— @ 80
97 per ct.		— @ 85
purified		1.20 @ 1.50
Almond oil, sweet almond	₩ lb.	28 @ 54
peach kernels		18 @ 24
Aloin		40 @ 45
Ambergris, black	₩ oz.	15.00 @17.50
gray		25.00 @26.50
Ammonia, carb., domestic	₩ lb.	8½@ 8¾
foreign		9 @ 9¼
Antimony, needle		8 @ 8¼
Areca nuts		8 @ 10
Balm of Gilead buds		— @ 30
Barium chloride		1.67½@ 1.76
chlorate		— @ 28
nitrate		6½@ 7¼
Barbadoes tar, in bbls	₩ gal.	— @ 40
Bay rum, bbls		2.00 @ 2.30
Beeswax, white, pure, per lb		38 @ 48
yellow		32 @ 34
Bismuth, citrate		1.95 @ 2.05
subcarbonate		1.85 @ 1.90
subgallate		1.70 @ 1.75
subnitrate		1.65 @ 1.70
Blue pill		41 @ 42
Borax, in bbls.		7½@ 7¾
in bags		7¼@ 7½
powdered		7½@ 8
Bromine, bulk		48 @ 53
Burgundy, pitch		2½@ 3
Caffeine		4.50 @ 4.60
Calomel, American		86 @ 88
English		— @ 1.10
Cantharides, Chinese		— @ 57½
powdered		— @ 65
Russian		62 @ 65
powdered		— @ 65
Carnauba wax, No. 1		17½@ 21
No. 2		15½@ 16½
No. 3		— @ 13½
Castor oil, city, bbls		12 @ 13
cases		12½@ 13½
Castile soap, white, pure		10½@ 11
Marseilles		6½@ 7
green, pure		8½@ 10
ordinary		6 @ 6½
mottled, pure		6¾@ 8
ordinary		4½@ 6
Ceresin, yellow		12½@ 14
white		14 @ 17
Chalk, precip		4 @ 6
Clo. hydrate, crusts, 28-lb. jars		95 @ 1.00
crystals		1.00 @ 1.05
100 lbs. 5c. less.		
Chloroform		45 @ 55
Civet		1.95 @ 2.00
Clover tops, red		7 @ 8
Cocaine, muri, bulk	₩ oz.	6.00 @ 6.20
oz. vials		6.05 @ 6.25
Cocoa butter, 12-lb. bxs., per bx.		43 @ 46
bulk		37½@ 39
Colocynth apples, Spanish	₩ lb.	15 @ 16
Trieste		36 @ 40
Codliver oil, Newfdland	₩ gal.	95 @ 97½
Norwegian	₩ bbl.	21.50 @23.50

Cologne, spirit, 190° ℔ proof gal.	1.33	@	1.35
Corrosive sublimate ....℔ lb.	77	@	79
Coumarin, refined	4.75	@	5.00
Creosote, beechwood	95	@	1.00
Cuttlefish, Trieste	21	@	23
Jewelers', small	40	@	42
Jewelers', large	80	@	85
Dragon's blood, mass	15	@	20
reeds	50	@	60
Epsom salts, per 100 lbs.	90	@	1.25
Ergot, Russian	54	@	58
Spanish	60	@	62
Ether, 1880	—	@	62
washed	—	@	66
1890	—	@	68
Eucalyptol	1.25	@	1.35
Formaldehyde	16	@	17
Fusel oil, per gal.	60	@	75
Gelatine silver, per lb.	27	@	28
Gold	33	@	45
Glucose, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.	—	@	1.65
45 deg., per 100 lbs.	—	@	1.90
Glycerine, C. P., drums, per lb.	14½	@	15½
C. P., bbls.	14¾	@	15¾
C. P., cans	15¾	@	17
Dynamite	13	@	13¼
Grains of Paradise	—	@	25
Grape sugar, 10 deg., per 100 lbs	—	@	1.50
Guarana, per lb.	65	@	70
Haarlem oil	2.10	@	2.20
Hypophosphite, lime	65	@	75
potash	65	@	75
soda	65	@	75
Iceland moss ....℔ lb.	5	@	6
Insect powder	14	@	25
Iodine, re-sublimed	2.70	@	2.75
Iodoform	3.00	@	3.05
Irish moss, ordinary	5	@	8
bleached	10	@	11
Isinglass, Russian	4.15	@	4.25
American	45	@	50
Japanese	—	@	60
Japan wax	6¾	@	7½
Kola nuts, African	6¼	@	7½
Licorice, mass, Greek	8	@	12
Spanish	17	@	24
stick, domestic	16½	@	23½
foreign	23	@	26
Lithia, carb	3.10	@	3.25
Lupulin	18	@	25
Lycopodium	50	@	55
Manna, large flake	—	@	1.25
small flake	—	@	60
sorts	40	@	42
Menthol	3.55	@	3.65
Myrbane oil	7¾	@	8½
Musk, pods, Cab.....℔ oz.	5.00	@	6.00
Nepaul	—	@	—
Tonquin	8.50	@	16.00
grain, Cab	9.00	@	10.00
Canton, extra	—	@	1.00
Canton, good	18	@	20
Nepaul	—	@	17.00
Tonquin	16.50	@	22.00
Druggists'	15.50	@	16.00
Naphthaline, balls ....℔ lb.	2.75	@	2.90
flakes	2.60	@	2.75
Nitrate of silver	40	@	41½
Nux vomica	2½	@	2¾
Phosphorus	45	@	1.10
Pilocarpine ....℔ oz.	—	@	17.00
Poppy heads ....℔ lb.	15	@	18
Precipitate, red	98	@	98
white	1.01	@	1.03
Potash permanganate	11	@	18
Potassium, bromide, bulk	46	@	47
cyanide, bulk	25	@	26
iodide, bulk	2.05	@	2.10
Quicksilver	66½	@	68
Resorcin	1.40	@	1.75
Rochelle salts	17	@	17½
Salicine, bulk	3.75	@	3.85
Salol, bulk, 5 lbs. or over	—	@	1.30
1 lb. bots.	—	@	1.40
½ lb. bots.	—	@	1.45
¼ lb. bots.	—	@	1.50
ounces	—	@	15
Santonine, crystals, 200 lbs.℔ lb.	5.00	@	5.05
100 lbs.	5.10	@	5.15
50 lbs.	5.15	@	5.20
25 lbs.	5.20	@	5.25
Less	5.25	@	5.30
powdered, 10c. per lb. advance.			
Seidlitz mixture	14	@	14½
Sesame oil, per gal.	67½	@	70
Soda, benzoate	44	@	46
salicylate	42	@	46
Spermaceti, block per lb.	26½	@	27
cakes	28½	@	29
St. John's bread	2¼	@	2¾
Stronitia, nitrate	8	@	8½
Strychnine, crystals, bulk..℔ oz.	55	@	80
Sugar of milk, cob	15	@	16
powdered	12	@	13
Sulphur, roll	1.75	@	2.05
flour	1.85	@	2.05
Tamarinds ....℔ keg	2.05	@	2.25
Thymol, per lb.	3.10	@	3.20
Vanillin ....℔ oz.	80	@	1.15
Venice turpentine....℔ lb.	14	@	18
Zinc, chloride, gran.	5	@	5½
sulphate	2¼	@	2¾

Balsams.

Copaiba, Central American.℔ lb.	36	@	45
Para	45	@	50
solidifiable	45	@	47½
Fir, Canada ....℔ gal.	2.75	@	2.80
Oregon	62½	@	75
Gurjun ....℔ lb.	12½	@	15
Peru	1.30	@	1.40
Tolu	25	@	29

Barks.

Angostura ....℔ lb.	—	@	20
Bayberry	3¼	@	3½
Black haw, of root, true	10½	@	12
of tree	6	@	8
Buckthorn	4½	@	5
Cascara sagrada	5	@	7
Cascarilla quills	8½	@	12
ordinary	8½	@	10
Canella	15	@	16
Cherry	4	@	6
Cinchona—red, quills	20	@	25
broken	15	@	18
yellow, quills	22	@	25
broken	15	@	18
Condorango	14	@	16
Coto	13	@	15
Cramp	5	@	6
Logwood, Jamaica	5½	@	6½
Elm	5	@	11
Mezereon	8	@	10
Oak, red	3	@	4
white	3	@	—
Orange peel, bitter, Curacao, ¼s.	3	@	4
sweet, Malaga, pieces.	7	@	10
quarters.	9½	@	10
sweet, Trieste	4¾	@	5¼
Prickly ash	8	@	10
Pomegranate, of fruit	9	@	11
of root	12	@	13
Quebracho	10	@	10½
Sassafras	6½	@	11
Simaruba	10	@	12
Soap, whole	3½	@	4
crushed	5	@	6
Wahoo, of root	16	@	20
of tree	14	@	15
White Pine	—	@	4
White Poplar	3½	@	4
Wild Cherry	4	@	6
Witch Hazel	3	@	4

Beans.

Calabar ....℔ lb.	8	@	12
St. Ignatius	14	@	18
Tonca, Angostura	75	@	80
Para	30	@	35
Surinam	50	@	55
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	9.00	@	16.00
cuts	8.00	@	9.00
Bourbon, whole	4.50	@	8.50
Tahiti, whole	2.00	@	2.25

Berries.

Cubeb, whole ....℔ lb.	14	@	16
powdered	17	@	20
Fish (Coculus Indicus)	2½	@	3
Juniper	2½	@	2¾
Laurel	3½	@	4
Prickly ash	—	@	1.75
Saw Palmetto	6	@	8

Essential Oils.

Almond, bitter....℔ lb.	3.75	@	5.75
artificial	75	@	1.50
sweet	17	@	55
Amber, crude	13	@	15
rectified	22	@	23
Anise	1.27½	@	1.35
Bay	2.15	@	2.25
Bergamot	2.00	@	2.20
Birch, sweet	1.45	@	1.50
Birch Tar, crude	14	@	15
extra	20	@	25
Cade	14	@	17
Cajeput	45	@	57½
Camphor	9	@	12
Caraway seed	1.10	@	1.40
Cassia	70	@	72½
Cedar leaf	68	@	80
wood	21	@	23
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	8.00	@	10.00
Citronella, drums	19	@	22
Cloves, cans	57½	@	60
bottles	65	@	67½
Copaiba	70	@	85
Coriander	5.00	@	11.00
Croton	1.00	@	1.10
Cubeb	1.15	@	1.20
Cummin	3.00	@	3.50
Erigeron	75	@	90
Eucalyptus, American	40	@	45
Australian	50	@	60
Fennel seed, sweet	60	@	1.25
bitter	45	@	1.00
Geranium rose, African	5.25	@	6.50
Turkish	3.25	@	4.00
French	6.00	@	12.00
Ginger	4.00	@	6.00
Gingergrass	1.10	@	1.50
Hemlock	38	@	40
Juniper berries—rectified	75	@	1.00
twice rectified	1.20	@	1.50
wood	25	@	35
Lavender, cultivated	1.50	@	1.75
flowers	1.10	@	1.30
aspic, pure	70	@	90
spike	60	@	75
garden	40	@	50
Lemon	90	@	1.05
Lemongrass, native	1.50	@	1.75
Limes, expressed	1.90	@	2.20
distilled	60	@	1.00
Linaloe	1.45	@	1.55
Mace, distilled	1.00	@	1.10
expressed	90	@	95
Malefern	1.50	@	1.75
Mustard, natural	4.50	@	5.50
artificial	2.25	@	2.75
Neroli, petale	40.00	@	—
bigrade	35.00	@	—
Nutmeg	90	@	1.10
Orange, bitter	2.00	@	2.25
sweet	1.20	@	1.55
Origanum	18	@	22
Patchouly, leaf	—	@	5.00
cultivated	—	@	6.00
Pennyroyal	1.25	@	1.35
Peppermint, tins	1.25	@	1.40
bottles	—	@	1.50
Petit grains, French	4.50	@	6.00
South American	2.50	@	2.80
Pimento	1.75	@	2.75
Rhodium	2.00	@	7.00
Rose ....℔ oz.	4.00	@	4.50
Rosemary flowers, French..℔ lb.	75	@	1.00
Trieste	40	@	50
Sandalwood, East India	3.50	@	3.75
West India	1.70	@	2.00
Australian	—	@	3.25
Sassafras, natural	38	@	40
artificial	28	@	36
Safrol	—	@	—
Savine	65	@	1.50
Spearmint	95	@	1.05
Spruce	32	@	36
Tansy	85	@	95
Thyme, red, French	96	@	1.00
white, French	95	@	1.10
Wintergreen, nat'l (sweet birch)	1.38	@	1.50
artificial	45	@	55
leaf	2.25	@	2.90
Wormseed—Baltimore	—	@	1.10
Wormwood, pure	4.75	@	5.25
Ylang ylang	40.00	@	75.00

Flowers.

Arnica ....℔ lb.	10	@	11
Calendula, foreign	52	@	55
Chamomile, Roman	20	@	21
German, true	25	@	26
Hungarian	—	@	16
Insect	15	@	25
Lavender, ordinary	—	@	8
select	7½	@	9
Poppy, red	—	@	85
Rosemary	15	@	16
Saffron, American	14	@	20
Alicante	5.00	@	6.00
Valencia	6.25	@	6.50

Gums.

Aloes, Curacoa, in boxes...℔ lb.	4	@	4½
Cape	6	@	6½
Secotrine	16	@	24
Ammoniac	20	@	—
Arabics, firsts	48	@	53
seconds	31	@	34
thirds	25	@	26
fourths	20	@	22
siftings	13	@	15½
sorts	12½	@	16
Asafoetida	27	@	32
Benzoin	27	@	32
Camphor, American, barrels	60½	@	—
cases	61	@	62½
ounces	62½	@	63½
Japan	62	@	65
Chicle	36	@	40
Euphorbium	—	@	15
Galbanum	70	@	75
Gamboge, pipe	43	@	50
Guaiac	16	@	30
Kino	45	@	50
Mastic	38	@	40
Myrrh	12	@	25
Olibanum, siftings	4	@	4½
sorts	6	@	7
tears	8½	@	9
Sandarac	15	@	18
Scammony, resin	—	@	2.25
Aleppo	2.75	@	2.90
Virgin	4.00	@	6.50
Senegal, picked	16	@	22
sorts	12½	@	15
Spruce	1.20	@	1.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts	65	@	70
seconds	55	@	60
thirds	45	@	50
fourths	30	@	35
Turkey, firsts	75	@	85
seconds	50	@	60
thirds	40	@	45

Herbs and Leaves.

Aconite ....℔ lb.	9	@	10
Althea	—	@	10
Bay	14	@	15
Belladonna	14	@	16
Buchu, short	35	@	37
leng	—	@	75
Cannabis Indica, tops	50	@	60
siftings	—	@	53
Coca, Huanoco	35	@	39
Truxillo	27	@	29
Coltsfoot	7	@	9
Conium	10	@	—
Deer tongue	3	@	4
Damiana	9	@	10
Digitalis	10	@	12
Doggrass	5½	@	7
Eucalyptus	3	@	5
Grindelia robusta	6	@	6½
Henbane (hyosciamus)	11	@	12
Horehound	6	@	6½
Jaborandi, long	15	@	17
round	10	@	15
Laurel	3¼	@	3¾
Lobelia	—	@	5½
Matico	10	@	14
Marjoram, German	17	@	18
French	9	@	10½
Pennyroyal	—	@	8½
Peppermint, American	—	@	7
German	25	@	45
Pichi, tops	13	@	16
Pulsatilla	22	@	23
Prince's pine	—	@	8
Rose, red	90	@	95
pale	10	@	11
Rosemary	—	@	4
Rue	13	@	16
Sage, Italian, picked	3½	@	3¾
Savory	3¾	@	3½
Scull cap	18	@	20
Squaw vine	7	@	8
Senna, Alex, whole leaf	23	@	25
half leaf	14	@	20
siftings	6½	@	7
Tinnevelly	5	@	14
Stramonium	7½	@	8
Thyme	3¼	@	3½
Uva Ursi	4	@	4¼
Witch hazel	3½	@	3¾
Wormwood, foreign	5½	@	7
Yerba Santa	5	@	6

Roots.

Aconite, German ....℔ lb.	13	@	14
Alkanet	5½	@	6
Althea, whole	—	@	20
cut	25	@	30
Angelica, German	14	@	15
American	7	@	8
Arnica	10	@	14
Arrowroot, Bermuda, genuine	35	@	40
so-called	15	@	22
St. Vincent, bbls.	7	@	7½
cans	8½	@	9
Belladonna, Atropa	10	@	11
Scropalia	—	@	—
Berberis Aquifolium	9	@	10
Bitter	—	@	16
Blood	5	@	6
Blueflag	6¼	@	6¾
Byronia	11	@	12
Burdock	7	@	8
Calamus, bleached	25	@	30
unbleached	7	@	8
Cohosh, black	3½	@	4½
blue	—	@	5
Colchicum	7½	@	9
Colombo	8	@	12
Culvers	7	@	8
Dandelion, German	7	@	8
Elocampane	9	@	10
Galangal	6	@	7
Gelsemium	5½	@	6½
Gentian	4	@	4½
Ginseng, Southern	3.50	@	4.00
Northern	5.00	@	6.00
Northwestern	5.00	@	5.50
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	9	@	12
bleached	12½	@	14
Golden seal	43	@	50
Hellebore, white	6	@	6½
black	5	@	6
powdered	7	@	7½
Hydrangea	—	@	5
Ipecac, Rio	2.85	@	3.00
Cartagena	1.85	@	2.05
Jalap	12	@	14
Kava Kava	—	@	12
Lady Slipper	—	@	14
Licorice in bales	3¼	@	4
selected, bundles	7½	@	10
Lovage, American ....℔ lb.	—	@	30
German	9	@	16
Mandrake	3¾	@	4
Musk, Russian	13	@	15
Orris, Florentine, bold	9½	@	10½
small	7½	@	10½
Verona	4½	@	5
Fingers	60	@	65
Pareira brava	3½	@	5
Pellitory	15	@	16
Pink	20	@	23
Pleuresy	9	@	10
Poke	3½	@	4½
Rhatany	12	@	15
Rhubarb, Canton	35	@	40
Shensi	55	@	60
high dried	17½	@	25
clippings	15	@	35
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	25	@	35
Mexican	7¼	@	8
Senega, Southern	53	@	57
Western	33	@	35
Serpentaria	35	@	37
Skunk cabbage	7½	@	8
Snake, Canada	23	@	28
Virginia	—	@	40
Stillingia	4½	@	5
Stone	4	@	5
Squills	3½	@	4
Unicorn, false	30	@	35
true	—	@	16
Valerian, German	15	@	16
Belgian	5½	@	6
English	18	@	20
Wild Yam	5½	@	6
Yellow Dock	—	@	4½
Zedoary	9	@	10

Seeds.

Anise, Italian, sifted....℔ lb.	7¾	@	8½
Russian	4¾	@	5
star	18	@	19
Canary, Sicily	2½	@	2¾
Smyrna	2½	@	2½
Caraway, Dutch	6	@	6¼
Cardamoms, bleached	55	@	85
decorticated	60	@	65
Celery	6½	@	7½
Colchicum, German	55	@	70
Conium	7	@	7¼
Coriander, natural	3½	@	3¾
bleached	4	@	4¼
Cummin, Malta	9½	@	10
Fennel, German	10½	@	12
Italian	5	@	6
Flax, per bbl.	—	@	7.00
ground, per lb.	3¾	@	4
Fenugreek	2	@	2¼
Guinea grains	15	@	16
Hemp, Russian	2¾	@	3
Larkspur	35	@	40
Lobelia	—	@	30
Millet	2	@	2¼
Mustard, brown, Bari	4¼	@	5¼
California	4½	@	5
German	4	@	5
Sicily	4	@	5
Trieste	7½	@	8
yellow, California	6	@	6½
English	6½	@	7
German	4½	@	5
Poppy, blue	4¾	@	5
Quince, German	40	@	44
Rape, English	—	@	4¾
German	3½	@	3¾
Domestic	3	@	3¼
Sabadilla	12	@	14
Stavesacre	10½	@	11
Stramonium	—	@	9
Strophanthus, green	1.10	@	1.25
brown	80	@	85
Sunflower	2½	@	3
Worm, Levant	7	@	8
American	9½	@	10

Shellac.

D. C. ....℔ lb.	27	@	28
Diamond I.	22	@	26
V. S. O.	20	@	22
Triangle G.	21	@	26
S. O. S.	17	@	17½
S. S. O.	18	@	19
S. D.	19	@	20
T. N.	14¾	@	15
Garnet, A. C.	14	@	15½
Button	22	@	26
Bleached	16	@	18
No. 2 Orange	16	@	17

Spices.

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1....℔ lb.	20	@	21
broken	12½	@	13
Canton, matted rolls	7¾	@	8
broken	4¼	@	4¾
cases	10	@	10¼
Saigon, rolls	47	@	50
broken	33	@	34
buds	24	@	25
Cloves, Amboyna	11½	@	12
Zanzibar	8	@	8¼
stems	3¼	@	3½
Ginger, African	7¾	@	8
Calcutta	7¼	@	7¼
Cochin, A. B. C.	8¾	@	9
D.	7½	@	7¾
Jamaica	8½	@	9½
Mace, Banda	40	@	41
Batavia	30	@	31
Penang	39	@	40
Nutmegs, 110's	24	@	25
Pepper, black, Acheen	11¾	@	12
Singapore	12¾	@	13
W. C. Sumatra	12¼	@	12½
white, Penang	17½	@	17½
Singapore	19½	@	19¾
red, capsicums	9½	@	11
Zanzibar	10¾	@	11
Pimento, Jamaica, prime	5¾	@	6
grinding	5½	@	5¾

Chemicals.

Heavy Chemicals.

Alkali, 48 per cent., Solvay, ℔ 100 lbs.	90	@	95
ammonia, high test	80	@	85
Bleach over 35 per cent.	1 80	@	2 25
Salt cake	75	@	85
Soda, ash, carb., 48 per cent.	—	@	—
high test	90	@	90
caustic, 48 per cent.	—	@	—
Newcastle, 48 per cent.	—	@	—
high test	—	@	—
Soda, bicarb., English	2 90	@	3 00
American	1 75	@	2 00

Caustic, domestic, ₩ 100 lbs.			
60 per cent.	1 95	@	2 00
70 per cent.	1 80	@	1 95
74 per cent.	1 90	@	1 95
foreign, 60 per cent.	—	@	—
70 per cent.	—	@	—
74 per cent.	—	@	—
76 per cent.	—	@	—
powdered, granulated, ₩ 100 lbs.—			
60 per cent.	2 75	@	3 00
70 per cent.	2 85	@	3¼
74 per cent.	3 00	@	3¼
A. C. P.	3¼@		3½
Sal, English	67½@		—
American	55	@	65

Acids.

Acid, acetic ₩ 100 lbs.	1 62½@		4 00
chemically pure ₩ lb.	20	@	21
oxalic	5½@		6
pyroligneous	9	@	10
sulphuric, 60 deg., ₩ 100 lbs	1 05	@	1 30
66 deg.	1 20	@	1 75
bulk, 50 deg.	14 00	@	16 00
muriatic, 18 deg.	1 20	@	1 25
20 deg.	1 35	@	1 85
22 deg.	1 50	@	2 25
aqua fortis, 36 deg. ₩ lb.	3¾@		4½
38 deg.	4	@	4¾
40 deg.	4¼@		4¾
42 deg.	4¾@		4¾
nitric, 36 deg.	4	@	4¾
38 deg.	4¼@		4¾
40 deg.	4½@		4¾
42 deg.	4½@		5¼
tartaric crystals	28	@	28½
powdered	28¾@		29

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

Acetate of lime, gray ₩ 100 lbs.	1 55	@	1 60
brown	1 05	@	1 10
Alum, lump	1 75	@	1 80
ground	1 85	@	1 90
porous	1 85	@	1 90
Argols, plates ₩ lb.	—	@	—
red	2¼@		2½
Arsenic, white	3¾@		4
red	7	@	7½
Brimstone, crude, 3ds ₩ ton.	22 25	@	22 50
4ds.	20 25	@	21 00
Cream tartar, crystals, p.c. ₩ lb	19½@		19¾
powdered, 99 p.c.	19¾@		20
Chlorate of soda	9	@	9¾
Chloride of calcium	75	@	80
Copperas	35	@	65
Glauber salts	70	@	85
Nitrate of lead	6¾@		7¼
soda	1 85	@	1 95
Sugar of lead, brown	6	@	6¼
white	8	@	8¼
Saltpeter, crude	3 30	@	3 35
refined	4½@		5¼
Sulphate, alumina	1¾@		1¼
Vitriol, blue	4½@		4¾

Ammoniates, Potashes, Etc.

Ashes, pot, 1st sorts ₩ lb.	4¼@		5
pearl	5½@		5¾
Potash, chlorate	8¼@		8½
powdered	8½@		8¾
Carb.	4¾@		5¼
caustic	6	@	7
dbl. m're salt	48@58%	1 12	@ 1 14
dbl. m'ure salt	48@58%		
less than 25 tons	26 00	@	33 00
sulph. of basis 90@98%.	2 11	@	2 14
90@98%, less than 25 tons.	40 00	@	42 00
Kainit, 25% S. of P. ₩ ton.	8 80	@	9 30
less than 25 tons.	9 05	@	9 55
Sylvinit, 35@37% P. ₩ unit.	38	@	41
Aq. am'ia (in cbys) 16 deg. ₩ lb.	9	@	9¼
18 deg.	3¾@		4
20 deg.	3¾@		4½
26 deg.	5¼@		6¼
Ammonias, sal., gray	5¾@		6
granulated	5¾@		6
lump	8¾@		—
Ammonia, sulphate	2 70	@	2 72½
Potash, muriate. ₩ 100 lbs.	1 83	@	1 86½
less than 25 tons.	38 00	@	42 00
Ammoniates, etc.:			
Blood, dried, red. ₩ unit.	2 25	@	—
low grade	—	@	—
Concentrated tankage	17 00	@	—
Bones, rough ₩ ton	19 50	@	—
ground	20 00	@	21 00
Bone meal	18 00	@	19 00
Bone black, refuse	18 00	@	20 00
Fish, guano, dried	23 50	@	24 00
acidulated	13 00	@	13 50
Phosphate rock, f. o. b. Char'n.	7 00	@	7 50
Tenn	2 50	@	4 00
Acid phosphate	60	@	65

Dyestuffs.

Acid, gallic ₩ lb.	65	@	75
Acid, picric, best crystals	33½@		35½
tannic, commercial	34	@	37
crystals	82½@		85
Acetate of soda	4¼@		4½
Albumen, egg	39	@	59
blood	14	@	17
Alizarine, red	15½@		16½
Aniline oil	9¼@		9¾
salt, crystals	8½@		9
Annatto	8	@	12
fine	25	@	—
seed	—	@	5
Antimony, oxymuriate	4	@	6
salt, 65%	16	@	17
47%	13½@		15
tartar emetic	22½@		30
Bichloride tin, 50 deg.	9¼@		11
60 deg.	11½@		13
Bichromate of potash, Scotch	—	@	9
American	8¼@		8½
Bichromate of soda	6¼@		6½
Bisulphate of soda	1¼@		2¼
Carmine of indigo	60	@	75
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver	16	@	17
black	20	@	21
gray black	23	@	24½
Cudbear, French	12	@	18
concentrated	23	@	25
English	10	@	18
Cutch, mat.	4¾@		5
refined	4¾@		5½
refined in boxes	5¾@		6¼
Dextrine, imported	5½@		6½
domestic	4¾@		5¼
corn	2½@		2¾
Divi Divi ₩ ton.	40 00	@	44 00
Flavine ₩ lb.	23	@	42
Fustic stick ₩ ton.	12 00	@	20 00
young root	32 00	@	36 00
Gambier ₩ lb.	5	@	5½
Cube No. 1	6¼@		6¾
No. 2	5¼@		5¾
Garancine	6	@	8
Hypo. of soda, Am., cks. ₩ cwt.	1 80	@	2
kgs.	1 90	@	2 12½
German, cks.	2 00	@	2 20
kgs.	2 20	@	2¼
Indigo, Bengal, low grade. ₩ lb.	65¼@		70
medium	71	@	80
high grade	85	@	1 00
Kurpahs, medium to good	60	@	65
higher grade	67½@		90
Guatemala	40	@	80
Manila	43	@	45
Madras	42	@	44
J (Synthetic)	—	@	38
Indigotine	95	@	1 80
Logwood stick ₩ ton.	15 00	@	22 00
roots	16 00	@	17 50
Madder, Dutch ₩ lb.	8	@	10
French	6	@	7½
Myrabolans	2¾@		2½
Muriate of tin, 36 deg.	—	@	10
52 deg.	—	@	16
Nitrate of iron, commercial	1¼@		1¾
true	4	@	4½
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	13	@	13½
Chinese	14	@	15
Persian berries	6	@	8
Prussiate of potash, yellow	13¾@		14½
red	37	@	40
Prussiate of soda	11¾@		13
Phosphate of soda	2½@		3½
Quercitron ₩ ton.	18 00	@	21 00
Sago flour ₩ 100 lbs.	2 90	@	3 00
Salts of tartar ₩ lb.	5½@		7
Silicate soda	1	@	2
Soluble oil, 50 per cent.	8	@	9
75 per cent.	11	@	12
Starch, corn, pearl, in bbls.	1 73	@	—
in bags.	1 63	@	—
potato	3 20	@	3¼
rice	7½@		9
wheat	4½@		5½
Stannate of soda	10	@	18
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1 ₩ ton.	51 00	@	52 00
No. 2	—	@	47.00
Virginia	43 00	@	50 00
Tapioca flour ₩ lb.	3¼@		3¾
Tin crystals	20	@	21½
Turmeric, Bengal	7	@	7¾
Aleppo	7¼@		8
Chinese	7	@	7½
Coringa	7¼@		7¾
Vanadiate ammonium ₩ oz.	—	@	60
Zinc dust ₩ lb.	5¼@		5⅞

Chipped Dyewoods, Etc.

Barwood ₩ lb.	2	@	2¼
Camwood	6	@	8
Fustic	1½@		2
Hypernic	3	@	3¼
Logwood, Campeche	1¾@		1⅞
Red sanders		@	4

Extracts.

Archil, double ₩ lb.	8	@	13
concentrated	9	@	15
Barberry, French	22	@	28
Chestnut	2½@		3
Oak	3½@		4
Hemlock	2½@		2⅝
Fustic, solid	8	@	10
liquid, 51 deg.	6	@	9
Gall	13	@	17
Indigo	7	@	20
Logwood, solid	8	@	12
liquid, 51 deg.	5	@	10
42 deg.	4	@	6
crystals	15	@	25
Quebracho, solid	4¾@		5½
51 deg.	3¼@		5
42 deg.	3	@	4
Quercitron	3	@	3¼
Persian berry	8½@		12
Sumac	3¼@		7

Comparative Prices.

On July 15, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

Chemicals.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Bleaching powder	$1.60	$1.25	$1.40
Brimstone, 3ds	19.25	20.75	19.50
Caustic soda, 70 p. c..	1.85	1.45	1.60
Caustic soda, 60 p. c...	2.25	1.80	1.75
Sal soda, Am.	.70	.70	.55
Soda ash, 48 p. c. carb.	1.35	.90	.75
Soda, ash, 48 p.c.caustic	—	1.50	1.50
Soda, alkali, 48 p. c.	.90	.90	.65
Soda, nitrate	1.70	1.62½	1.55
Cream tartar, crystals..	.23	.22¾	.24½
Muriate of potash	1.83	1.78	1.78
Chlorate of potash	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼
Kainit	9.05	8.70	9.80
Paints.			
White lead in oil	.06	.05¾	.05½
Litharge, Am., pow'd..	.06	.05½	.04¾
Paris green	.12½	.12	.14½
Orange, mineral	.08¼	.07¾	.07¼
Ven. red, English	1.80	1.75	1.50
Ven. red, American	.80	.60	.60
Barytes	17.00	18.00	12.00
Whiting, commercial	.42	.42½	.35
Drugs.			
Opium	3.10	3.20	3.85
Morphine, domestic	1.80	1.95	1.90
Quinine	.33	.34	.30
Alcohol	2.37	2.44	2.37
Borax, city	.07¼	.07¾	.07
Beans, tonca (Aug.)	.70	.75	1.40
Cubeb, XX.	.12	.06	.06
Cuttlefish	.26	.12	.07½
Glycerine, C. P., drums	.14½	.12½	.13
Oil, castor, city	.12½	.10¼	.12
Oil, cassia	.90	.77½	1.10
Oil, codliver, Nor.	22.50	19.50	25.00
Oil, peppermint, tins	.80	.85	.85
Oil, sassafras	.35	.32	.31
Quicksilver	.67½	.59¼	.57
Asafoetida	.18	.16	.13
Gum arabic, sorts	.14½	.16½	.17
Camphor, bbls.	.59½	.43¾	.34½
Shellac, D. C.	.26	.26	.26
Senna, Alex. Nat'l	.28	.24	.15
Senega root	—	.27	.30
Ipecac	3.00	3.90	2.30
Jalap	.11½	.11	.09½
Canary seed, Smyrna	.02¾	.02¾	.02 1-16
Caraway seed, Dutch	.06¾	.05½	.05
Mustard seed, Cal., yel.	.05½	.06¾	.05¼
Rape seed, German	.02¾	.03	.03¼
Oils.			
Cottonseed, prime, S.Y.	.38	.26½	.23½
Olive, Sicily	.57	.52	.48
Cocoanut, Ceylon	.05¾	.05¾	.05¼
Lard, prime, city	.56	.43	.48
Linseed, domestic	.37	.39	.41
Menhaden, prime cde.	.25	.23	.28
Whale, bl'ch'd, winter.	—	—	.53
Sperm, bl'ch'd, winter.	.62	.60	.70
Oil, cake, Western	26.00	24.00	20.00
Spirits turpentine	.46½	.43½	.37¼
Dyestuffs.			
Bichromate potash, Am	.09	.09½	.08¾
Cochineal, Teneriffe, S.	.22	.23	.25
Cutch, bag	.04½	.04	.03½
Gambier	.03½	2.82½	2.75
Indigo, Bengal, h. gds.	.95	.85	.90
Prussiate, potash, yel.	.18¾	.19	.15¼
Starch, corn	1.75	1.44	1.30
Sumac, Sicily, prime	55.00	58.00	44.00

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The East Indian Oilseed Crops.

The Statistical Department of the Government of India has issued its final memorandum on the oilseed crops of the season of 1900-1901. In it is the following:—

"The conditions of the season were nowhere, except in the Punjab and Sind, entirely favorable to these crops. In the Punjab they were so unusually and exceptionally good, that the area sown with rape seed was abnormally large, and the yield quite three times greater than the average. In Sind the yield is about equal to the average, and this is also more or less the case in the Northwestern Provinces and Oudh, and Bengal. The results given from the Northwestern Provinces must on this occasion be accepted with great reserve, because the reporting agency was taken for the purpose of the census. In Bombay the crop was bad, being little more than half the average; but so large has the crop been in the Punjab, that the total yield for the whole country exceeds the average by about one-third. There should be a considerable trade during the year at Karachi in the export of rape seed.

In all the provinces the area sown with linseed was somewhat restricted, and the crop has not done well. In the Northwestern Provinces and in Bengal, about the end of the monsoon the rainfall was excessive, and the winter rains were prolonged into February, with cloudy weather, which injured the seed. The crop was, therefore, appreciably smaller than the average. In the Central Provinces, rust injured the crop still more seriously, owing to the prolonged cloudy weather in January and February, and the yield is not half an average. In Western India, again, the crop was practically a failure, owing to drought. The general result for all the reporting provinces is a yield but little more than three-fourths of the average, and it would be hard to say what it is actually. According to the reports it amounts to less than 217,000 tons; but the defectiveness of the report is apparent from the fact that, while the average yield of the preceding five years is stated at a little below 285,000 tons, the exports from India during the same period averaged 318,000 tons per annum. This, making allowance for seed and other purposes, makes the difference between production and export such as to show the imperfectness of the yield returns very distinctly. Most of the error arises probably from the absence of a reporting agency. Another source of error lies in the non-inclusion of provinces and native States where the crops are grown on so small a scale that no effort is made to obtain returns. Each such case is by itself of no importance, but collectively their omission makes a sensible difference. The prices of both linseed and rapeseed continue very high, although they have receded somewhat from the abnormal level which followed last year's crop failure."

The following figures show the exports and their fluctuating character. The figures represent tons of seed:—

Year.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.
1893-94	512,259	365,954
1894-95	450,819	237,684
1895-96	281,429	112,490
1896-97	267,508	94,450
1897-98	234,170	177,993
1898-99	441,342	239,439
1899-1900	304,655	170,449
1900-01	253,009	86,369

London Linseed and Oil Market.

There has not been very much business passing in London this week, but holders are firm, and there has been an improved feeling the last few days; spot and near Calcutta close about 6d, and June-July shipment about 9d up on the week. To Hull there has been more doing, and June-July closes 9d up as compared with last Friday, and Hamburg also has paid more money; for afloat seed 51s. 6d. is now asked, after 50s. 9d. to 51s. accepted a few days ago, and June-July is about 1s. up on the week. Bombay, July-August, to Dunkirk sold at 53s. 6d., with further buyers. As mentioned below, there is every prospect of obtaining sufficient seed for this month and July, but a pinch may come later on, as no doubt the first supplies of Russian seed will be wanted for local consumption, as stocks must be very scanty indeed by now. America looks like having quite a late crop; and it is not likely that anything of consequence can be obtained from that country for several months. India, therefore, will be practically the only place to look to for supplies during August, September and October, with a little assistance from Argentine.

Present prices of Calcutta linseed, compared with the last two years.—

	June-July shipment to— London.	Hull.	Hamburg
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Now	51 3	51 9	51 6
One week ago	50 6	51	50 9
Month ago	50 3	50 3	51
One year ago	54	54 6	54 3
Two years ago	37 3	37 6	37 6

Below we give the imports of linseed into the U. K. from all countries during the five months to May 31, the six months to June 30, and the total for the twelve months, during the past eight years; also for the five months to May 31 this year:—

IMPORTS INTO THE U. K.

	5 mos to May 31. Qrs.	6 mos. to June 30. Qrs.	12 mos. to Dec. 31. Qrs.
1901	674,000	.....	.....
1900	659,000	843,000	1,668,000
1899	667,000	800,000	1,798,000
1898	564,000	655,000	1,688,000
1897	726,000	888,000	1,908,000
1896	841,000	1,417,000	2,578,000
1895	656,000	921,000	1,961,000
1894	757,000	906,000	2,088,000
1893	568,000	664,000	1,690,000
Average	679,000	853,000	1,929,000

It will be seen that the imports for the five months this year amount to about the average for the last eight years. As the quantity afloat for the last few weeks has been larger than at the same time last year, the imports for June and July will equal, if not exceed, the imports during the same two months last year.

The imports of linseed into Germany from January to April were 433,000 qrs., against 393,000 qrs. in 1900, and 369,000 qrs. in 1899; judging from the quantities already arrived in May, and due to arrive this month, the imports in May and June will be about 200,000 qrs., against actual imports in the same two months last year of 223,000 quarters, so that for the six months from January to June the imports will exceed last year's figures.

The receipts of linseed at Bombay for the week ended May 30 amounted to 117,277 cwt., against 131,144 cwt. in the previous week, and 36,536 cwt. in the same week last year. The total receipts at Bombay from Jan. 1 to May 30, 1901, amount to 264,792 cwt., against 503,490 cwt. in the corresponding period last year.

The receipts of linseed in the Argentine for the week ended May 23 were 30,000 qrs., against 43,000 qrs. in the previous week and 15,000 quarters in the same week last year. The total received since Jan. 1, 1901, amounts to 1,834,000 qrs., against 1,016,000 qrs. in the corresponding period in the previous year.

The shipments from India from April 1 to June 14 have amounted to 726,000 qrs. (Calcutta 455,000 qrs. and Bombay 271,000 qrs.), against 754,000 qrs. last season. (Calcutta 630,000 qrs. and Bombay 124,000 qrs.), and 960,000 qrs. in 1899 (Calcutta 648,000 qrs. and Bombay 312,000 qrs.).

The shipments from the Argentine this week are moderate, viz., 16,000 , for all Europe. The total shipments t date now amount to 363,600 tons, o which 325,100 tons were to Europe, and 38,500 tons to America; the total to same date last year amounted to 200,600 tons.—Beerbohm's, June 28.

Price of Camphor During Ten Years.

The subjoined table shows the highest and lowest prices quoted for American camphor in barrels in the New York market each month during the past ten years, and also the highest and lowest points touched each year from 1891 to 1900, inclusive. The figures are based on the closing quotations each successive week:—

	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	45	45	43	43	50	50	45	45	37	35	59	59	39	37	35½	34½	40½	37½	51	51
Feb.	45	45	43	43	50	50	45	45	38	34	59	59	39	37	34½	34½	45	43	54	52
March	45	45	43	43	50	50	45	42	37	37	59	59	39	39	34½	34½	45	45	54	54
April	45	45	44	44	50	50	42	40	39	39	55	55	39	39	34½	34½	45	45	58½	55½
May	45	45	44	44	50	50	40	40	42½	39	52	43	40	39	34½	34½	45½	44½	59½	58½
June	45	45	44	44	50	50	40	37	53	42	40	40	40	39	34½	34½	45½	45½	59½	59½
July	45	45	42	42	50	50	37	36	53	53	43	40	39	39	34½	33½	44½	43½	59½	59½
August	45	44	42	42	48	48	42	38	53	53	43	43	39	37½	33½	33½	43½	43	60	59½
Sept.	44	43	48	42	48	46	42	42	60	53	43	43	37½	37½	33½	31	43	43	60½	60½
Oct.	43	43	48	48	46	45	42	39	64	60	43	43	37½	37½	33½	33	45	44	60½	60½
Nov.	43	43	48	48	45	45	39	37	64	59	43	43	37½	37½	36½	33½	51	48	60½	60½
Dec.	43	43	50	50	45	45	37	37	59	59	43	41	37½	35½	37½	36½	51	51	60½	60½
Year	45	43	50	42	50	45	45	36	64	34	59	40	40	35½	37½	33	51	37½	60½	51

DRUG MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on pages 30 and 31.

Saturday Evening, July 13, 1901.

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Opium, 2½c.	Bal. copaiba, 3c.
Haarlem oil, 10c.	Bal. Peru, 5c.
Oil neroli, $5.	Bal. tolu, 1c.
Oil pennyroyal, 5c.	Oil anise, 2½c.
Oil sassafras, nat'l, 2c.	Oil bergamot, 5c.
Sarsaparilla root, ¼c.	Oil cassia, 2½c.
Senega root, 3c.	Oil limes, 10c.
Serpentaria root, 8c.	Menthol, 5c.
	Japan wax, ½c.
	Cantharides, 5c.

Hamburg letter on page 37.

Opium.

During the week one holder advanced his quotations to $3.30 for cases and $3.32½ for broken lots. Other holders quote $3.25 for case lots, although sales of single cases are still being made at $3.22½. This price, however, would probably not be accepted for orders of five or ten cases. Notwithstanding the talk of an advance, the demand is slow. Cable advices vary as regards the condition of primary markets, one correspondent stating that a decline is expected.

Our cables follow:—

(From Correspondent B.)

Smyrna, July 13, 1901.

The market is quiet, and we expect a decline. Arrivals aggregate 350 cases.

(From Correspondent D.)

Constantinople, July 12, 1901.

Four cases Karahisser sold at 9s. 3d. The market is steady.

(From Correspondent E.)

Constantinople, July 12, 1901.

Two cases of new druggist sold at 8s. 4d. The market is quiet, with a downward tendency.

Our mail advices follow:—

(From Correspondent A.)

Smyrna, June 22, 1901.

Sales of the week, 70 chests at 8s. 10d.@9s. for taleqaule up to 9s. 6d. for visited selections, and I notice great cohesiveness amongst holders, and a tacit understanding between them to maintain prices. This will not be very hard to attain, considering that the crop estimates are now reduced to 5,250 baskets, and stocks in consuming markets are so moderate. Arrivals, 105, against 176 the corresponding period last year.

(From Correspondent B.)

Smyrna, June 22, 1901.

As we informed previously, and notwithstanding the reports of some firms, our growing crop was to reach the same quantity as last year; but the unceasing rains we have had for about a month damaged the same, the harvest being effected in bad condition. The weather is still the same, and we fear, therefore, said crop will not exceed 5,000 chests, against 8,500 last year. However, if the weather improves in a few days we will have perhaps 6,000 chests. At present the market is firm. Sales of the week, 52 chests prime druggist at 8s. 6d.; 16 chests extra druggist at 9s. Arrivals: 109 chests, against 141 last year.

(From Correspondent G.)

Smyrna, June 21 1901.

Since forwarding our last report of the 14th inst., 67 cases of our manufacturing qualities changed hands as follows: 0 cases selected talequale on speculation, 34 cases selected talequale for America, 6 cases Yerli for America, 8 cases selected for the Continent, 13 cases rich Yerli and Karahissar to be worked up into Youghourma or pudding opium. The arrivals to date are 103 cases, against 121 at same period last year. We quote to-day: Current talequale for manufacturing, 8s. 9d.; selected talequale for manufacturing, 8s. 10d.@8s. 11d.; Karahissar talequale, sightly, 8s. 11d.@9s.; Yerli talequale for manufacturing, 9s.@9s. 2d.; Yerli and Karahissar choice opium 9s. 4d.@9s. 6d. per lb.; f. o. b. Our market closes firm at above prices, with buyers, both on speculation and for export; holders, however, are reserved and do not easily part with the article, even at full prices. Should buyers, however, be obliged to buy to fulfill their engagements, they will have to pay higher prices. The weather prospects are still unfavorable; rain continues all over the country, doing great damage to the matured poppy.

(From Correspondent E.)

Constantinople, June 28, 1901.

The market is firm owing to heavy buying in Smyrna. The crop is now expected to yield much over 5,000 cases, including Salonica. The week's sales amount to 8 cases druggist at 9s.

(From Correspondent D.)

Constantinople, June 28, 1901

The sales of the week are 17 cases Karahissar at 9s. ¼d.; 3 cases druggist at 8s. 8½d. The whole was bought by Anatolians, importers of opium, of course with the purpose of speculation. For export nothing has been bought. In a few days the crop will begin in Karahissar, Kronia, Kaisaric. Here rain has ceased.

Quinine.

There has been rather more inquiry for quinine this week, and some business has resulted. A sale of 5,000 ounces of German was made at 32c., and a like amount of Java was reported sold at 29c. Second hands are very firm, and it is extremely doubtful if any German is to be had at present below the last named price. The supply of Java in this market at present is said to be light. An offer of 29c. would find acceptance in at least one instance. American manufacturers and agents for German brands continue to quote on a basis of 34c. for bulk. The offerings for the bark auction at Amsterdam on July 18 consist of 4,549 packages of Java bark, 3 cases of impure quinine, and 2 cases alkaloids.

Miscellaneous.

ALCOHOL.—Grain is moving fairly well at a range of 2.45@2.47. The reported damage to the corn crop is looked upon as a possible cause for higher prices. Wood remains unchanged at 60@65c. for 95 and 97 per cent., with manufacturers refusing to book orders for forward shipment at these prices.

BURGUNDY PITCH is quiet at prices unchanged from 2½@3c., as to quantity.

CANTHARIDES. — The supply of Chinese is better, and lower prices are quoted in consequence. Whole are procurable now at 52½@55c., and powdered at 60@62c. Russian are quiet and unchanged.

COCOA BUTTER remains unchanged at 37½@39c. for bulk and 43@45c. for box goods. Business during the week has been rather quiet.

CODLIVER OIL.—Cable advices from Bergen quote $16 per bbl., f. o. b. In this market $21.50@23.50, as to brand, is quoted, with goods for future delivery at $20.50.

CUTTLEFISH.—Trieste has an upward tendency, due to higher advices from abroad, but prices here are as yet unchanged at 21@23c. Jewelers' bone is held at 40@42c. for small and 80@85c. for large.

ERGOT—Continues in light demand, and is generally held at 60@62s. for Spanish and 55@58c. for Russian, although one holder quotes 54c. as an inside price.

GLYCERINE. — Prices are well sustained, although the movement is light. C. P. is held on a basis of 14½@15½c. for drums, and dynamite at 13@13¼c., the inside price being for carload lots.

HAARLEM OIL. — The dealer who quoted $2 last week has withdrawn this price, and quotations now range from $2.10@2.20. The demand is slow.

JAPAN WAX.—The dullness noted last week continues, and prices in consequence have still further declined to 6¾@7½c.

MENTHOL.—Freer offerings had the effect of lowering the inside quotation to $3.50, but toward the end of the week a more active demand developed a stronger tone and stiffened prices to $3.55@3.65.

LYCOPODIUM — Is in fair jobbing demand, and prices are steady at 50@55c.

SUGAR OF MILK.—It is reported that, owing to lack of milk, four Western manufactories of sugar of milk have been compelled to close down. It is feared that should the corn crop be affected, as reported, the plants located in those districts where corn is used for fodder during the fall and winter will be compelled to close down during those seasons. Quotations in this market are unchanged at 12@14c. for powdered, as to quantity and style of package, and 15@16c. for cov.

THYMOL.—Prices remain unchanged at $3.10@3.30, as to quantity and holder.

Balsams.

Copaiba has been in good inquiry this week, and a fair jobbing business

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Cyanide Potash—We are agents for the GAS LIGHT & COKE CO., LONDON, works at Beckton, and offer their product, 99% pure, in 112 lb. Zinc lined cases, on spot and on contract. The Becton works are very large producers, and can always offer to advantage large consumers.

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has been done. On account of freer offerings, however, Central American is down to 38@40c., and Para is quoted at 45@50c., as to quantity.

The new crop of Canada fir is nearly due, and an effort is being made here to induce higher prices. At present quotations are unchanged and firm at $2.75@2.80.

Peru is only in moderate demand, and freer offerings have caused an easier feeling, prices being reduced to $1.30@1.40. The inside figure might be shaded for round lots.

Tolu is dull of sale, and prices, in consequence, are unsettled, 25@26c. being quoted.

Barks.

The market, although quiet, has a firm undertone. In the absence of features of importance, prices remain unchanged.

Beans.

There are no interesting features in this department, and in the absence of an important demand prices are nominally unchanged.

A Western correspondent writes that Chinese merchants in Tahiti are buying vanilla beans on the vine from native producers, and that it is very difficult for American or European buyers to secure any amount of the beans. Our correspondent states that fully 90 per cent. of the vanilla beans brought from Tahiti to San Francisco by the last steamer was consigned to Chinese merchants.

Berries.

The leading varieties are in small demand at unchanged prices, but there are no special features.

Essential Oils.

A feature of the market is the strong position of American oils, which is the subject of an editorial on another page of this issue.

Bay is in very fair demand. Prices are unchanged at $2.15@2.25, but the light supply causes a very firm feeling.

Cassia is offered somewhat more freely, causing an easier feeling. Prices are slightly lower, in consequence, ranging from 70@72½c. Trade is dull.

Camphor is in rather better demand and prices are firm at 9@12c.

Advices from Japan state that the Japanese Government has decided to make the price of safrol in Japan 50c. instead of 35c., as was previously reported. What little safrol there is on the spot has practically been withdrawn from the market.

Peppermint continues to occupy a very strong position. Reports concerning the new crop are not of a particularly encouraging nature, it being stated that the yield does not equal by half the production of last year, which was below the average. Sales of about 5,000 lbs., some at $1.25 are reported this week.

Bergamot is very quiet and in consequence quotations are 5c. lower, the range being $2@2.20.

Oil of limes is easier on free offerings and prices are lower, 60c.@$1 being quoted for distilled and $1.90@2.20 for expressed.

The demand for pennyroyal continues and prices are firm at $1.25@1.35, the inside figure being 5c. higher than last week's quotation.

Final reports from Grasse tell of the practical failure of the neroli crop. Quotations have been definitely settled on a basis of $40 for petale and $35 for bigrade.

Owing to the light supply of natural sassafras, quotations have been advanced to 38@40c. Artificial is quoted from 28@36c., as to holder. The sale of about 200 tins of natural is reported at 36c. cash.

Flowers.

Interest in this department is practically confined to the new German chamomiles, of which about nineteen cases came into the market this week. True German flowers are still held at 25@26c. Hungarians are to be had at 16@22c.

Gums.

Business in this department is very quiet, and the market is almost without feature. Gamboge is in light supply, both here and in primary markets. Prices are not changed, however.

Rotterdam, June 25, 1901.

We have to report the following sales: 5,136 bales soft, balsam gum copal at full prices; 323 cases hard Borneo and 126 bales hard balsam gum copal at full prices. The Borneo went at even higher prices. The market is firm.

Herbs and Leaves.

The demand for any variety hardly exceeds retail proportions, and this market is featureless. Henbane is reported easier in London, and new crop stramonium of fine quality is offered there at 36d. per cwt.

Roots.

Fall dug golden seal is becoming scarce and little, if any, is to be had below 47@50c., as to quantity. There is a very fair demand. Spring dug root is in little demand and is quoted at 43c.

Senega is firmer on advices from the West, and one holder in this market refuses to quote less than 35c. Sales of some 6,000 lbs. are reported during the week at prices ranging from 29@30c. Part of this quantity was sold for export, it is said. The Winnipeg Commercial says:—

The market is quiet, as wet weather has prevented digging. A few odd lots are coming in, for which in the neighborhood of 24c. has been paid.

Texas serpentaria is very scarce and is held at higher prices, ranging from 35@37c. Sales of 100 lbs. at 32c. are reported.

There has been some inquiry for Mexican sarsaparilla in lots of one and two bales. Prices are firm at 7¼@8c. The supply is small.

Seeds.

As was the case last week, the market is characterized by extreme dullness and lack of interesting features. Prices are steady as a rule. We have the following cable advices regarding canary seed:—

Constantinople, July 12, 1901.

Canary seed is selling at 7s. 4d. The crop is estimated at 200,000 sacks.

Shellac.

Calcutta and London advices report strong markets with an advancing tendency. Business in this market has been slack this week, although prices are firm as quoted.

Spices.

No business of importance has been done this week, and in the absence of important features, quotations remain steady.

Rotterdam, June 25, 1901.

There have been sales of 688 cases Banda and 549 cases Menado and Java nutmegs, and 226 cases Banda and 146 Menado and Java mace. Prices, with few exceptions, were some cents lower per ½ kilo. The market is firm.

(Special Letter to the Reporter.)

Hamburg Drug Market.

Hamburg, June 25, 1901.

Business in general has been satisfactory since our last report, although no important sales have been made.

Ergot of rye has received most attention, especially from some speculators, who made large purchases, thus reducing the stocks here as well as in Russia. Notwithstanding this, there are still sellers of small quantities at 52½c. for Russian and 58c. for Spanish. There is every prospect for better values.

Agar-agar is slowly declining in price. There are sellers at 41c.

Aniseed is said to be very scarce now and about 4⅝c. must be paid now for a prime green quality.

Cantharides are slow of sale. Good native flies are quoted at 59c., and China flies at 50c.

Kola nuts are unchanged and of regular demand at from 5½@7½c., as to quality.

Colocynths are maintained at 33½c. The entire stock is said to consist of 30 cases, whereof a part is floating.

Condorango bark is somewhat neglected. The quotation is 10¾c.

Coriander Seed.—The new crop is offered at high prices, namely, 2.85c. Old crop is offered at 2.90c.

Jalap remained unchanged, but only a little business has been done. Prices are 13@13½c.

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Ipecac.—Cartagena was of good demand, especially from London, at $1.56. Rio is entirely neglected at $2.90.

Lycopodium.—Spot stocks have been sold to a great extent, but goods are still to be had at 48½c. Goods for short delivery are offered at 48c. Russia offers only restricted quantities.

Carnauba wax is of slow sale at 12c. for good gray.

Refined camphor has been reduced by German makers, and is now offered at 51½c. per lb.

Senega root has stiffened considerably, and 33½c. must now be paid.

Fenugreek Seed.—Almost nothing is offered, and of about 30 tons here, 20 tons are held out of the market. The remaining 10 tons are held at 1.68c.

Quotations are cost and freight United States ports, without engagement.

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1901.

Alkali.—Trade during the past week has shown an improvement over the previous report. While orders for immediate shipment are not plentiful, they are fully up to the average for this time of year. In futures the demand is better and considerable business is reported. High test or contracts can be had at 80@85c. f. o. b. works, and while same figures are named for prompt deliveries, there is no pressure to sell either by manufacturers or second hands. B., M. & Co. is moving slowly on spot, with moderate supplies to draw from. Further deliveries are without change.

Caustic soda is firmer and no disposition to cut prices is shown by second hands. Spot goods are held at 2.05@2.15c., as to quantity and brand. On contracts in a large way high test can be had at 1.92½@1.95c. f. o. b. works. More inquiry is noted for deliveries extending over next year.

Sal soda, while showing no improvement in price, is firmly held at figures previously quoted, viz., 60@65c., and as stocks become depleted an advance may reasonably be expected. Foreign brands are held at 75@80c. on spot and for shipments 70@75c. will buy.

Bleaching powder is in moderate request, Liverpool makes being quoted on spot at 2@2.20c., as to brand and quantity. For shipments 2@2.10c. will buy, and held firmly at this. Continental makes have arrived in fair-sized lots and can be bought at figures but slightly under those of English makes.

Nitrate of soda is scarce on spot, and buyers of moderate-sized parcels are compelled to seek other markets to supply their wants. To arrive by steamer due this month 1.90@1.95c. will buy, and considerable activity has been seen recently. Shipments are higher, 1.95@1.97½c., being now named in a large way.

Linseed Oil and Its Adulterants.

(Continued from page 28a.)

present. The proportion between that found and the amount present will vary according to the way in which the oil was manufactured, and its consequent contents in unchanged rosin. Ordinarily, the amount of saponifiable matter found due to rosin oil is likely to be about nine-tenths of that present.

The amount of unsaponifiable matter found in the other animal and vegetable oils used as linseed oil adulterants is approximately the same as that found in linseed oil itself; hence the process does not furnish any clue to corn, cottonseed, or menhaden oils, if they are present.

Petroleum oils may be used in adulterating linseed oil, which are just on the border line between volatile and practically non-volatile oils. Such oil as, for example, kerosene, would partly distill off with the alcohol in removing it after saponification, while the rest of it would remain to be extracted with ether from the aqueous soap solution, and be weighed as unsaponifiable matter. It might easily happen in such a case that the proportion of the partly volatile oil, which would be obtained by distillation with steam in the determination of volatile oil, would be a different one from the proportion removed from the saponified oil in distilling off the alcohol in the determination of unsaponifiable matters, and that the sum of the "volatile oil" and of the "unsaponifiable matter" would be more or less than the true total amount of adulterant added. In such a case, it would be advisable to use for the determination of unsaponifiable matter a portion of the residue from the determination of volatile oil.

IV. THE AMOUNT OF ALKALI REQUIRED TO CONVERT THE OIL INTO SOAP. KOETTSTORFER FIGURE.

This determination serves in the analysis of linseed oil as an indication of the presence or absence of unsaponifiable matter, whether volatile or not. Its indications are not as valuable for this purpose as an actual determination of the unsaponifiable matter itself, but they are more readily obtained. The determination is made by the well-known Koettstorfer process. About 2.5 grams of the oil is weighed into a flask, 25 c.c. of half-normal alcoholic solution of caustic potash added, and the liquid boiled on the water bath with a return condenser, with frequent shaking, for about two hours. The liquid in the flask is then titrated with half-normal hydrochloric acid, using phenolphthalein as indicator. Twenty-five c.c. of the same alcoholic caustic potash is titrated at the same time, and the difference between the two titrations gives the alkali used in saponifying the oil, and when calculated in milligrams of potassium hydroxide to a gram of oil, it is called the "Koettstorfer figure."

The Koettstorfer figure of raw linseed oil is given by Benedikt from 187.6 to 195.2, and by Allen from 187.4 to 195.2. Benedikt's figures for boiled are from 180 to 190, and Allen's figure, calculated from his "Saponification Equivalent," is 188. Benedikt's figures are on the authority of Filsinger, Chem. Zeit., 1894, 18, 1867, and evidently apply to old-fashioned, strongly heated boiled oil. Both the exposure to high test and the introduction of manganese and lead soaps of linseed oil in the drier tend to reduce the Koettstorfer figure. Of the two, exposure to high heat for a long time, as in the old-fashioned boiling process, reduces it far more than the introduction of the small percentage of lead and manganese soaps as used in practice. The boiled oils now for sale in this State have, as will be seen from the table, almost as high figures as the raw oils. It may fairly be demanded of a raw oil that its figure shall not be lower than 187, and of a boiled oil not lower than 186.

A low figure indicates the presence of mineral oil, having a figure below 10; of rosin oil, having a figure below 20, or of benzine or turpentine, of both of which the figures are practically 0.0. Pure hydrocarbons give a Koettstorfer figure of 0.0, but mineral oils usually contain traces either of mineral acid from the refining process, or of organic acids from oxidation by the air, and rosin oils contain some unchanged rosin, which accounts for the Koettstorfer figures.

V. THE AMOUNT OF ALKALI REQUIRED TO NEUTRALIZE THE FREE ACIDS IN THE OIL. ACID FIGURE.

Perfectly pure linseed oil contains only a very small percentage of free acids, while rosin is composed principally of free acids, and rosin oil usually contains a notable proportion of free rosin. Therefore, the free acids in an oil which contains rosin will neutralize a larger proportion of alkali than those in pure linseed oil. On keeping, the amount of free acid is likely to increase somewhat. The free acid found may be partly due to mineral acid used in refining the oil. The amount of mineral acid may be separately determined by boiling for some time a weighed portion of the oil with water, cooling the mixture, adding neutral potassium iodide and iodate, and titrating the liberated iodine in the aqueous solution with standard sodium thio-sulphate. After deducting from the total percentage of potash required to neutralize the total free acid the percentage required for the mineral acid, the percentage required by the free organic acid is found, which, in the case of linseed oil, are almost certain to be either the normal fatty acids from the linseed oils or a combination of these with resin acids.

The method of determining free acids is to weigh 5 to 10 grams of the oil in a flask, add about 50 c.c. of alcohol, which is neutral to phenolphthalein, heat on the water bath till the alcohol boils, shake well and titrate with half-normal alkali. The results of the titration are expressed in milligrams of potassium hydroxide required per gram

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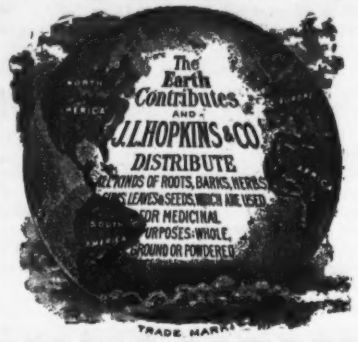

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of oil, and the result is called the "Acid Figure."

Benedikt gives as the limits observed by Nordlinger, in examining ten samples of linseed oil, acidites from .41 to 4.19 per cent. of oleic acid, corresponding to acid figures from .9 to 8.3. Mills allows a maximum figure of 10.0. As will be seen from the figures contained in the table, raw linseed oil will usually give an acid figure in the neighborhood of 3.0. The figure of oil No. 1, though pure, is 7.1, due, no doubt, to the fact that it is several years old. The figures of boiled oil are slightly higher, due, probably, to the production of a small quantity of some acid body by the action of heat on the oil. The figure of boiled oil will usually be below 5, but is more uncertain than that of raw oil. A figure higher than 10.0 will almost certainly be found due to the presence of rosin. The acid figure of rosin is variously given by Benedikt, Williams, and Schmidt & Erban, from 145.5 to 179.2. Samples examined by the author gave figures from 155.7 to 168.5. Fortunately, rosin is also indicated by a high Bromine Substitution Figure and a low Bromine Addition Fgure, and, if all three point to rosin, it is probably there, but the safest course is the actual isolation of the rosin by Twitchell's or Gladding's process.

VI. THE PERCENTAGE OF INSOLUBLE BROMINE DERIVATIVES.

This determination is proposed by Hehner and Mitchell. It depends upon the fact that linseed oil gives, when dissolved in ether and treated with bromine, compounds of glycerides and bromine, which are insoluble in the ether, while oil containing glycerides of oleic acid only, and even semi-drying oils like cottonseed and corn oils, give soluble compounds. Hehner and Mitchell obtain the following percentages of insoluble bromine compounds from different oils:—

Oil.	Per cent. of insoluble bromine compounds.
Linseed oil	23.86 to 25.8
Poppy oil	0.0
Corn oil	0.0
Cottonseed oil	0.0
Olive oil	0.0
Almond oil	0.0
Rapeseed oil	0.0
Whale oil	25.0
Cod oil	86.5
Codliver oil	42.9
Shark oil	22.0

The process which seems to be a valuable one in detecting adulterations of linseed oil with other seed oils, was not published until late in the progress of this investigation, and it was impossible to carry on all the experiments with it that it deserves. It has seemed inadvisable, therefore, to present in full the results obtained. Two samples of raw linseed, six samples of boiled linseed, two of corn, and one of cottonseed oil, gave results agreeing substantially with those of Hehner and Mitchell. Two samples of mineral oil, one light and one heavy, one sample of rosin oil, and one sample of turpentine failed to give any precipitate of insoluble bromine derivatives.

VII. THE PERCENTAGE OF VOLATILE OIL.

The presence of even a small percentage of turpentine in linseed oil is distinctly indicated by the odor of the oil when placed in a vessel which it about half fills, the vessel closed, and heated in boiling water for a few minutes. The smell of turpentine will then be noticed on opening the vessel. Benzine is indicated, though not quite so distinctly, in the same way.

To determine the amount present, a convenient quantity, say 300 grams, is heated by means of a paraffin or air bath to about 130 deg. C., in a flask provided with an outlet tube for vapors, an inlet tube reaching nearly to the bottom of the vessel, and a thermometer inserted into the oil. When the oil has reached the desired temperature a current of dry steam is passed through the oil and the vapors condensed in a Liebig condenser. The distillate will separate into a lower layer of water and an upper layer of volatile oil, which is separated and measured or weighed. The aqueous part of the distillate will inevitably carry with it a small quantity of volatile oil, but the quantity is very small. The amount of turpentine either dissolved or permanently held in suspension by water was found in one experiment made by the author to amount to 0.300 gram in 90 c.c. of water.

A separation of the benzine and turpentine in the volatile oil found is best effected by the method of Burton, which depends upon the difference between the action of fuming nitric acid upon benzine and upon turpentine, the former remaining practically unattacked, while the latter is strongly acted upon and converted into bodies soluble in hot water. The method may be described as follows: A measured quantity of the mixture to be separated is allowed to drop slowly into 300 c.c. of fuming nitric acid contained in a flask of 750 c.c. capacity, provided with a return condenser and immersed in cold water. A violent reaction takes places as each drop of oil strikes the acid, and the flask should be shaken occasionally. When all the oil has been added the flask is allowed to stand still till all action is over. The contents of the flask are then poured into a separating funnel and treated with successive portions of hot water; the products of the action of the acid on the turpentine are in this way removed, leaving the petroleum oil to be separated and measured.

THE MAUMENE TEST.

When oils are mixed with concentrated sulphuric acid the mixture becomes hot, and the rise of temperature varies with the nature of the oil. The chemistry of the process is but slightly understood. Nondrying oils do not give as great a rise as drying oils, and, consequently, linseed oil gives a greater rise than any of its adulterants, except, unfortunately, menhaden oil. The behavior with sulphuric acid is similar to the behavior with bromine and iodine, so that no more information is gained from the rise in temperature than is obtained by determining the percentage of halogen absorbed, except in the case of adulteration with menhaden oil.

The test which is known as Maumene's test and which is fully described in Benedikt Analyse der Fette, and in Allen, Comm. Org. Anal., Vol. 2, is carried out by mixing 50 c.c. of the oil to be examined with 10 c.c. of strong sulphuric acid. The reaction with linseed oil and with some other oils is so violent that the oil must be diluted with some more inert oil, or the mixture will froth over. The rise in temperature is observed by a thermometer used to stir the mixture, and the vessel in which the experiment is carried on is protected from rapid cooling by setting it inside another larger vessel, usually with cotton wool between. The amount of heat abstracted by the vessel itself depends upon its mass and material, and the amount of loss by radiation is dependent upon a variety of circumstances. Consequently, the results obtained by different observers with different apparatus have varied with the same oil, and each apparatus must be standardized by the observer by testing with a number of oils of known purity, or else by adopting the suggestion of Thomson and Ballantyne, and expressing the results in terms of rise of temperature produced by substituting an equal volume of water for oil, the results obtained with water being taken as 100. As stated above the Maumene figure is usually higher the higher the halogen absorption. In the case of menhaden oil, however, and perhaps other fish oils, the Maumene figure is higher than would correspond with its iodine or bromine absorption. A sample having a bromine addition figure of 95, as against linseed oil, which would have a figure usually about 102, would give a Maumene figure higher than that of the linseed oil. Thomson and Ballantyne find that the specific rise of temperature of four samples of linseed oil, which they examined, varied from 270 to 349, while the corresponding figure for a sample of menhaden oil was 306. Allen found the rise of temperature with sulphuric

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acid to be 104 to 111 in the case of linseed oil, and 126 in the case of menhaden oil.

It will be seen from these facts that if an oil is found to give a distinctly lower bromine addition figure, and, at the same time a Maumene figure distinctly higher than specimens of pure linseed oil tested in the same apparatus, very strong evidence of the presence of fish oil is at hand. It is advisable before testing a sample of oil in this way to remove from the oil all impurities, as far as possible. Volatile oil is removed with comparative ease. Free rosin can be largely removed by repeated treatment with moderately strong alcohol, and subsequent removal of any alcohol that may remain dissolved in the oil by treatment with water and settling, keeping the vessel hot. Unsaponifiable matter and soaps cannot be easily removed, but in extremely important cases it might be advisable to prepare a quantity of the fatty acids of the sample to be examined by saponifying and then acidifying the oil, after freeing it from rosin, as far as possible. Volatile oil could be removed during the saponification. This sample of fatty acids could then be tested under the same conditions as the fatty acids prepared from samples of pure linseed oil.

LIVACHE'S TEST.

The power possessed by linseed oil in greater measure than by any other oil to absorb oxygen from the air, and, consequently, to increase in weight, is measured by Livache's test. In order to hasten the absorption of oxygen a weighed quantity of the oil is spread out in a thin film on a watchglass, and mixed with finely divided precipitated metallic lead. At the end of each period of 12 or 24 hours the mixture is weighed, and the increase in weight noted. The amount of oxygen absorbed in this way by oils is roughly proportional to the absorption of bromine and iodine, except in the case of fish oils. Menhaden oil, though having a power to absorb bromine or iodine but slightly inferior to that of linseed oil, falls very short in practical drying properties, and as Livache's test comes nearer than any other to an actual determination of the real drying power of an oil, menhaden oil is indicated by a proportionately lower absorption of oxygen than of that of linseed oil, than the bromine or iodine figures of the sample. Details of the process will be found in Benedikt, Allen and Gill.

Livache found linseed oil to gain 14.3 per cent. of its weignt in two days, while Jean found menhaden oil to gain only 5.454 per cent. in three days.

Thus if an oil having a bromine addition figure (after allowing for the effect of other impurities found), that is only slightly lower that that of linseed oil, but which absorbs only a small amount of oxygen by Livache's test, there is good proof of the presence of menhaden oil.

With regard to other adulterants of linseed oil the test does not furnish information at all comparable in value with that obtained by determining the bromine figures.

INDEX OF REFRACTION.

With regard to the index of refraction the difference between the figures of linseed oil and of its adulterants is comparatively small, and much less work has been done in this direction than in others. The following figures are taken from several authorities:—

Oil.	Refractive Index.
Linseed oil	1.484 to 1.488 at 15° C.
Cottonseed oil	1.475 at 15° C.
Rosin oil	1.535 to 1.549 at 18° C.
Mineral oil	1.438 to 1.507
Turpentine oil	1.464 to 1.474
Rosin (colophony)	1.548
Corn oil	1.478 at 20° C. 1.4765 at 15° C.
Fish oil	1.480 at 15° C.

THE ACTION ON POLARIZED LIGHT.

The use of the polariscope is very limited in testing linseed oil. Little has been done with it, and its value in this connection seems to be confined to the detection of rosin oil, which is dextro-rotatory. Valenta finds its rotatory power to be 30-40 deg., and Demski and Morawski finds it to be 50 deg. American oil of turpentine deviates polarized light to the right, while the French oil of turpentine deviates to the left. Mineral oils have no rotatory power, or only a slight one, and, according to Bishop, vegetable oils, with the exception of sesame oil, rotate to the left. Therefore, a right-handed rotation in a sample of linseed oil is indicative of rosin oil.

THE BEST TESTS TO APPLY IN ANALYZING LINSEED OILS.

In examining linseed oil for adulteration it will usually be found advisable to make the following determinations:—

1. Determine the specific gravity at 15.5 deg. C., water at the same temperature being taken as 1.000. This should be between .931 and .937 for raw oil, and between .931 and .950 for boiled oil.

2. Determine the bromine addition figure. The former should be between 100 and 110 and the latter should not be higher than 5, though it may rarely, in a pure oil, be as high as 7, probably from the presence of an unusual amount of nonfatty matter extracted with the oil from the seed. The figures to be expected are the same for raw oil and boiled oil as now made.

3. Test for volatile oil by the odor and determine the amount present by distillation with steam. There should be none.

4. Determine the amount of non-volatile unsaponifiable material. There should be less than 2.5 per cent. in either raw or boiled oil.

5. Determine the acid figure. It should be less than 5 in either raw or boiled oil, but figures as high as 7 may indicate that the oil is old rather than adulterated, and a still higher figure may prove to be due to the presence of mineral acid from refining.

6. Determine the Koettstorfer figure. This should not be less than 187 in the case of raw oil, nor less than 186 in the case of boiled oil, and in neither case should be higher than 196.

7. If the appearance, odor, etc., of an oil point to the presence of fish oil, apply Maumene's and Livache's tests.

Adulteration will usually be indicated by more than one test, and if abnormal figures are obtained by one process pointing to a certain kind of adulteration, while others, which would also be expected to be abnormal, are not so, it is evident that some new adulterant is to be sought for, or that the oil has, perhaps, been made by some unusual process.

DETECTION AND DETERMINATION OF THE SEVERAL ADULTERANTS.

1. Non-volatile mineral oil. Indicated by low bromine absorption, low bromine addition figure, low Koettstorfer figure, and low specific gravity. Separated and weighed together with rosin oil as unsaponifiable matter, and separated from rosin oil by nitric acid.

2. Benzine. Indicated by odor, low specific gravity, low Koettstorfer and bromine addition figures, and low bromine absorption. Separated and weighed or measured together with turpentine, as volatile oil, by distillation with steam, and separated from turpentine with fuming nitric acid.

3. Turpentine. Indicated by odor, low specific gravity, low Koettstorfer figure, and high bromine absorption, bromine addition figure and bromine substitution figure. Separated and weighed together with benzine as volatile oil by distillation with steam, and determined by difference, after treating the volatile oil with fuming nitric acid and hot water.

4. Rosin oil. Indicated by high specific gravity, low Koettstorfer figure, often high acid figure, low bromine absorption and bromine addition figure, and high bromine substitution figure. Separated and weighed together with non-volatile mineral oil as unsaponified matter, and determined by difference, after treating the mixture with nitric acid.

5. Rosin. Indicated by high specific gravity, high bromine absorption, low bromine addition figure, high bromine substitution figure, and when in the free state by high acid figure. Separated and weighed or titrated by Twitchell's process. It is carried out by treating the mixed fatty and rosin acids obtained by acidifying the soap solution after extraction with ether in the determination of unsaponifiable matter, in absolute alcohol solution, with hydrochloric gas. By this treatment the fatty acids are converted into ethyl esters, while the rosin acids are not. The products of the reaction are boiled with water, the mixed fatty acid esters and rosin separated and dissolved in naphtha. From this solution the rosin is extracted by potassium hydrate solution. The rosin soap solution is treated with acid and the liberated rosin weighed. For full details Allen's Comm. Org. Anal. (3d ed.) should be consulted.

Gladding's method, formerly much used for the determination of rosin, depends upon the solubility of silver resinate in ether, while the silver salts of fatty acids are insoluble.

6. Menhaden oil. Indicated by a bromine addition figure slightly lower that that of linseed oil, but a higher Maumene figure and a very much lower figure by Livache's test. Indicated also by characteristic taste and odor.

7. Corn and cottonseed oils. Indicated by low specific gravity, low bromine absorption and low bromine addition figure.

TABLE SHOWING THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE UPON THE SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF LINSEED OIL. IN ALL CASES WATER AT 15.5° C. TAKEN AS UNITY.

Oil.	Sp.gr. 15°.5 C.	Sp.gr. 28°C.	Sp. gr. 100°C.	15°.5— 28° C. Change for 1°C.	15°.5— 100° C. Change for 1°C.
American raw linseed	.9336	.9255	.8736	.000650	.000711
Raw Calcutta linseed	.9328	.9239	....	.000699	.....
Raw American linseed	.9336	.9255	....	.000650	.....
Raw American linseed	.9345	.9263	....	.000656	.....
Boiled Am'ican linseed	.9385	.9297	....	.000707	.....
Boiled Am'ican linseed	.9375	.9293	....	.000653	.....
Raw American linseed	.9327	....	.8732	.....	.000704
Raw American linseed	.9332	.0245	.8731	.000693	.000711
Boiled Am'ican linseed	.9336	.9258	.8735	.000625	.000714
Menhaden	.9316	.9235	.8712	.000646	.000716

A table showing the correction for temperature to be added to or subtracted from the readings of a glass hydrometer, correcter at 60 deg. F. (15.5 deg. C.) immersed in linseed oil, for each degree from 40 deg F. to 85 deg. F.

Calculated from the results obtained in determining the specific gravity of samples, Nos. 88, 90, 92, 94 and 95, by the following formula.

Let a = weight of oil displaced by glass plummet at 15.5 deg. C., let b = weight of oil displaced by glass plummet at 28.0 deg. C., let c = weight of water displaced by glass plummet at 15.5 deg. C., let d = difference in apparent gravity by hydrometer for 1 deg.

$$\frac{\frac{a-b}{c}}{28 - 15.5} = d$$

By substituting 82.4 deg. F. and 60 deg. F. for 28 deg. C. in the formula the correction will be found for 1 deg. F.

Correction for 1 deg. Fahr. = .000361.
Correction for 1 deg. C. = .000650.

Thermometer reading.	Subtract.	Thermometer reading.	Subtract.
40 Fahr.	.0072	51 Fahr.	.0032
41 Fahr.	.0069	52 Fahr.	.0029
42 Fahr.	.0065	53 Fahr.	.0025
43 Fahr.	.0061	54 Fahr.	.0022
44 Fahr.	.0058	55 Fahr.	.0018
45 Fahr.	.0054	56 Fahr.	.0014
46 Fahr.	.0051	57 Fahr.	.0011
47 Fahr.	.0047	58 Fahr.	.0007
48 Fahr.	.0043	59 Fahr.	.0004
49 Fahr.	.0040	60 Fahr.	.0000
50 Fahr.	.0036	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

Thermometer reading.	Add.	Thermometer reading.	Add.
61 Fahr.	.0004	74 Fahr.	.0051
62 Fahr.	.0007	75 Fahr.	.0054
63 Fahr.	.0011	76 Fahr.	.0058
64 Fahr.	.0014	77 Fahr.	.0061
65 Fahr.	.0018	78 Fahr.	.0065
66 Fahr.	.0022	79 Fahr.	.0069
67 Fahr.	.0025	80 Fahr.	.0072
68 Fahr.	.0029	81 Fahr.	.0076
69 Fahr.	.0032	82 Fahr.	.0079
70 Fahr.	.0036	83 Fahr.	.0083
71 Fahr.	.0040	84 Fahr.	.0087
72 Fahr.	.0043	85 Fahr.	.0090
73 Fahr.	.0047	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING THE ORDINARY FIGURES GIVEN B YLINSEED OIL AND ITS ADULTERANTS.

	Sp. gr. at 150.5 C.	Koettstorfer figure.	Acid figure.	Hubl figure.	Per cent. bromine absorbed.	Bromine addition figure.	Bromine substitution figure.	Special properties.
Linseed oil, raw..	.931— .937	187.—196.	Less than 7.	170.—185.	105.—115.	100.—110.	Less than 7.	
Linseed oil, boiled	.932— .950	186.—196.	Less than 7.	170.—185.	105.—115.	100.—110.	Less than 7.	
Mineral oil	.800— .950	0	0	Less than 15.	Less than 20.	Less than 10.	Less than 10.	Unsaponifiable. May contain acids.
Rosin oil	.970—1.000	Less than 20.	Less than 20.	40.—60.	90. to 200.	Less than 20.	40.—100.	Largely saponifiable.
Menhaden oil	About .931	About 189	Less than 10.	160.—180.	105.—115.	90.—100.	5.—10.	High Manumene and low oxygen absorption figures.
Corn oil	About .924	About 189.	Less than 10.	115.—125.	About 75.	About 72.	About 2.	
Cottonseed oil	.922— .930	191.—197.	Less than 10.	106.—111.	About 65.	About 62.	About 2.	
Turpentine	About .873	0	0	.....	About 265.	About 165.	About 50.	Volatile with steam.
Benzine	.730— .745	0	0	.....	Less than 55.	Less than 20.	Less than 20.	Volatile with steam.
Rosin	1.04 —1.11	175.—195.	155.—165.	140.—160.	135.—165.	Less than 15.	65.—80.	Separated by Twitchell's process.

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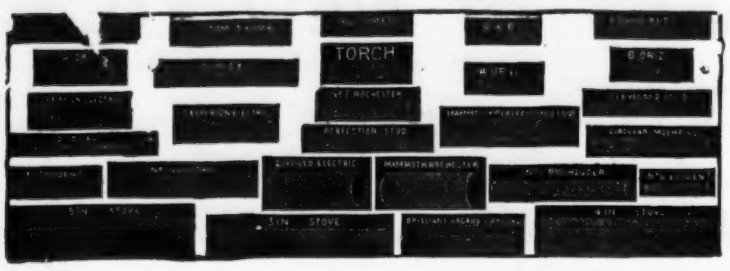

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Dear Sirs.—We are using your Mica Axle Grease and are having very good results since using your goods. We have about seventy-five or more light and heavy trucks and delivery wagons, and it certainly pays us to use the very best lubricant that can be obtained. We cheerfully recommend it to all those who have any use for Axle Grease. Very truly yours, Keller Bros.

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Gentlemen.—We have been handling Mica Axle Grease for a number of years, and are pleased to state that we have no complaints from our customers. The continued purchase by the same parties testifies well for its merits. Truly yours,
(Signed) Crobaugh & Dahm Hardware Co.

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Dear Sirs.—We are using the Mica Axle Grease and also are dealers in the same. Our trade is principally from the farmers, who, without exception, give it the highest praise as the most economical lubricant in the market, and cheerfully recommend it to all users of Axle Grease. Very truly yours, Goetz Bros.

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To the Standard Oil Company:

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(Signed) F. Skilliter & Son.

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CARBOLIC—700 cks, Schoellkopf, & H Co, Astoria, Glasgow
86 cks, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Marquette, London
50 bbls, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Marquette, London
100 cks, 11,200 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Toronto, Hull
FORMIC—15 cs, 2,248 lbs, D D Williamson, K Luise, Bremen
GALLIC—2 cs, Lehn & Fink, Phoenicia, Hbg
OXALIC—43 cks, Stanley, Jordan & Co, Sanna, Hamburg
15 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
25 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Zeeland, Antwerp
28 cks, 22,772 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Pheonicia, Hamburg
28 cks, 27,717 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
15 cks, 13,754 lbs, C Bischoff & Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
PHOS—50 cs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Marquette, London
20 demj, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Marquette, London
SAL—1 ck, 220 lbs, Merck & Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
ALCOHOL—3 puns, 303 gals, Davis, Lawrence & Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
ALBUMEN, EGG—33 cs, 3,806 lbs, Zinkeisen & Co, La Champagne, Havre
ALIZARINE—10 cks, V Koechl Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
68 pkgs, Kuttroff, P & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
95 cks, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Zeeland, Ant
70 cks, 29,499 lbs, Kuttroff, P & Co, Zeeland, Antwerp
35 cks, Kennedy & Moon, Menominee, Ldn
ASST—25 ks, 1,286 gls, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, La Champagne, Havre
AMMONIA, MURI—20 cks, C de P Field, Jersey City, Bristol
10 cks, C de P Field, Wells City, Bristol
8 bbls, 5,040 lbs, Merck & Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
AMMONIA, SAL—5 cks, C de P Field, Jersey City, Bristol
5 cks, C de P Field, Wells City, Bristol
SULPH—292 bgs, 56,406 lbs, Parsons & Petit, Nomadic, Liverpool
754 bgs, 224,936 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Pinner's Point, Leith
ANILINE COLORS—73 cks, V Koechl Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
56 cks, Berlin Aniline Works, Pretoria, Hbg
34 pkgs, W J Matheson & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
1 keg, Innis & Co, Statendam, Rdam
2 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Statendam, Rdam
1 ck, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Pretoria, Hbg
60 pkgs, Sykes & Street, La Champagne, Havre
24 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Zeeland, Ant
161 pkgs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Statendam, Rdam
35 pkgs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Statendam, Rdam
7 cks, J Campbell & Co, Statendam, Rdam
38 cks, C Georgi, Statendam, Rdam
15 cks, Geisenheimer & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
4 kegs, N Y & B Dyewood Co, Zeeland, Ant
3 bbls, Sykes & Street, Zeeland, Ant
13 cks, R Holliday & Sons, Nomadic, Lpool
163 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Zeeland, Antwerp
80 pkgs, A de Ronde & Co, Zeeland, Ant
57 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Zeeland, Ant
19 bbls, J J Keller & Co, Zeeland, Ant
4 kegs, Geisenheimer & Co, Zeeland, Ant
6 cks, F Bredt & Co, Zeeland, Ant
7 cks, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Br Queen, Antwerp
3 cks, N Y & B Dyewood Co, Nomadic, Liverpool
273 pkgs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Zeeland, Ant
35 pkgs, Berlin Aniline Works, Phoenicia, Hamburg
33 cks, C Georgi, Potsdam, Rdam
7 cks, F Bredt & Co, Tampican, Lpool
29 cks, C Bischoff & Co, K Luise, Bremen
SALT—160 kegs, 55,857 lbs, Geisenheimer & Co, Coastwise, Philadelphia
20 kegs, 11,023 lbs, Chemical Imp & Mfg Co, Br Queen, Ant
40 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Zeeland, Ant
60 cks, W J Matheson & Co, Marquette, London
39 cks, 22,187 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Zeeland, Ant
30 cs, Berlin Aniline Works, Phoenicia, Hbg
20 cks, 11,206 lbs, Hoopie & Androvette, St Hugo, Ant
ANTIMONY, REG—50 cks, 33600 lbs, Hendricks Bros, Marquette, London
SALT—8 cks, J J Keller & Co, Zeeland, Ant
ARCHIL—10 cks, J Campbell & Co, Marquette, London
7 cks, 4,009 lbs, O Hann & Bro, La Normandie, Havre
ARGOLS—221 cks, 215,351 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Panama, Bordeaux
310 bgs, 58,966 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Panama, Bordeaux
250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Dinnamare, Messina
72 cks, 112,884 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Dinnamare, Messina
250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Dinnamare, Messina
287 bgs, 76,542 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Victoria, Leghorn
ARSENIC—142 cks, Schoellkopf H & H Co, Jersey City, Bristol
290 cks, McKesson & Robbins, Wells City, Bristol
50 cks, 11,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Phoenicia, Hbg
BALSAM—16 cks, 23,396 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Canadian, Lpool
6 bbls, G G Cowl, Maranhense, Manaos
1 cs, Scheiffelin & Co, Phoenicia, Hbg
CAP—4 cs, 378 lbs, Samper & Co, Alleghany, Pt Columbia
BARIUM, BINOXIDE—14 cks, A Penchot, Statendam, Rdam
BARYTES, SULPH—425 pkgs, 92 tons, Gabriel & Schall, K Louise, Bremen
BAY LEAVES—50 bls, L W & P Armstrong, Talisman, Barbadoes
BENZALDEHYDE—10 demj, V Koechl Co, Br Queen, Ant
BISMUTH—2 cs, J F McCoy, St Louis, London
2 bbls, Lehn & Fink, St Paul, London
BLEACH—197 cks, 175,400 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Br Queen, Ant
134 cks, 110,520 lbs, Fuerst Bros & Co, Zeeland, Ant
114 cks, J L & D S Riker, Nomadic, Lpool
48 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Zeeland, Ant
69 cks, 62,699 lbs, W W Thomas, & Co, Kensington, Ant
BONE SIZE—20 cks, A de Ronde & Co, Nomadic, Lpool
BRISTLES—10 cs, 2,205 lbs, F W Von Stade, La Champagne, Havre
9 cks, 4,110 lbs, F W Von Stade, Pretoria, Hbg
4 cks, 690 lbs, H Kroehl, Pretoria, Hbg
18 cks, 7,316 lbs, Lewisohn Im T Vo, F Bismarck, Hbg
5 cs, 364 lbs, United Brush Mfrs, La Champagne, Havre
30 cs, 4,000 lbs, Smith & Schipper, Rich Castle, Shanghai
16 pkgs, 6,172 lbs, Davis, Turner & Co, Marquette, London
11 cks, 5,179 lbs, F W Von Stade, Phoenicia, Hbg
9 pkgs, 1,688 lbs, F W Von Stade, La Normandie, Havre
BRONZE POWDER—12 cs, 3,800 lbs, Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
5 cs, 1,640 lbs, A Sartorius, K Luise, Bremen
12 cs, 4,326 lbs, Gerstendorfer Bros, K Luise, Bremen
8 cs, 761 lbs, J Marsching & Co, K Luise, Bremen
1 cs, 50 lbs, G Benda, Phoenicia, Hbg
5 cs, 1,300 lbs, T Reissner, K Luise, Bremen
CAPSICUMS—350 bgs, 17,500 lbs, Frame Alston, Richmond Castle, Shanghai
CARAWAY—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Jaburg Bros, Statendam, Rdam
150 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Statendam, Rdam
250 bgs, Rosenstein Bros, Statendam, Rdam
11 bls, J W Rosenstein & Son, Victoria, Marseilles
CASTOR SEED—670 bgs, 2,226 bush, H J Baker & Bro, Hogarth, Pernambuco
700 bgs, 2,205 bush, H J Baker & Bro, Marquette, London
852 bgs, 3,118 bush, H J Baker & Bro, Cymric, Lpool
CASSIA—2,000 bls, 133,000 lbs, D P Cruikshank, Richmond Castle, Hong Kong
400 cs, D P Cruikshank, Richmond Castle, Hong Kong
1,200 bls, J Kissock & Co, Richmond Castle, Hong Kong
CHALK—300 tons, J D McGlincey, John Sanderson, Dunkirk
CHAMOMILES—4 cs, Tyler & Finch Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
11 cs, 1,764 lbs, Tyler & Finch Co, F Bismarck, Hamburg
4 cs, Lehn & Fink, Phoenicia, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—37 cs, Merck & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
COMP—2 cs, 440 lbs, Merck & Co, F Bismarck, Hamburg
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, La Champagne, Havre
110 pkgs, Sykes & Street, La Champagne, Havre
1 cs, Reinschild Chem Co, Phoenicia, H'b'g
2 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, K Luise, Bremen
12 cs, J Cantor, St Paul, London
5 cks, Merck & Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
PREP—3 cs, V Koechl Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
35 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Br Queen, Ant
2 cs, C Bischoff & Co, Statendam, R'dam
85 pkgs, Schering & Glatz, Pretoria, H'b'g
40 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Statendam, R'dam
81 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Marquette, London
4 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Nomadic, Liverpool
32 cs, Schering & Glatz, Phoenicia, H'b'g
28 cs, Eimer & Amend, Phoenicia, H'b'g
59 cks, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
15 cs, Lehn & Fink, Phoenicia, Hamburg
SALT—36 cs, E Levi, Statendam, R'dam
60 cs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Zeeland, Antwerp
110 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
20 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
1 cs, C Bischoff & Co, K Louise, Bremen
1 cs, Manheimer & Eben, Phoenicia, H'b'g
15 cs, Lehn & Fink, St Paul, London
CHINA CLAY—340 cks, 170 tons, L A Saloman & Bro, Bohemian, L'pool
604 pkgs, 81½ tons, J B Moors & Co, Servia, Liverpool
831 pkgs, 303 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Cymric, L'pool
CHROME GREEN—7 pkgs, 2,094 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, La Champagne, Havre
CINCHONA BARK—39 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Statendam, R'dam
CLOVES—200 bls, 20,972 lbs, D P Cruikshank, Marquette, London
150 bls, 18,600 lbs, L German & Co, Menominee, London
COAL TAR PREP—5 kgs, Geisenheimer & Co, Coastwise, Philadelphia
25 cks, V Koechl Co, Statendam, R'dam
5 cks, W H Stiner & Son, Pretoria, H'b'g
6 cs, Berlin Aniline Wks, Pretoria, H'b'g
26 pkgs, Berlin Aniline Wks, Phoenicia, Hamburg
PROD—16 cs, G Gennert, Pretoria, Hamburg
16 cks, 12,370 lbs, Heller & Merz Co, Nomadic, Liverpool
1 ck, A Klipstein & Co, Zeeland, Ant
COCOA LEAVES—27 bls, 3,549 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, City of Washington, Colon
200 bls, 54,169 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, City of Washington, Colon

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COCOA BUTTER—36 bgs, 7,390 lbs, J Jeidell & Son, Statendam, R'dam
COBALT OXIDE—2 cs, 500 lbs, J Marsching & Co, Etruria, L'pool
SULPH—3 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Br Queen, Ant
COCHINEAL—26 bgs, I Pfeiffer, Marquette, London
34 bgs, Kennedy & Moon, Duchess di Genova, Genoa
12 bgs, 2,549 lbs, G A & E Meyer, St Paul, London
COLCOTHAR—19 cks, Hemingway & Co, Marquette, London
COLORS—46 cks, 33,215 lbs, Heller & Merz Co, Statendam, R'dam
11 cks, C Helmuth, Statendam, R'dam
23 pkgs, A W Smith, Statendam, R'dam
6 cks, R J Waddell & Co, K Luise, Bremen
12 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
1 cs, Heller & Merz Co, K Luise, Bremen
5 cs, J Marsching & Co, K Luise, Bremen
1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Phoenicia, Hamburg
7 cs, A Keppelmann, La Normandie, Havre
28 cks, Lewis Berger & Son, K Louise, Bremen
COPPERAS—36 cks, 22,665 lbs, L Windmuller & Roelker, K Luise, Bremen
CORIANDER SEED—90 bags, 9,920 lbs, J Kissock & Co, Pretoria, Hbg
CORKS—53 bags, Armstrong Cork Co, March, Seville
CORKWOOD—97 bls, F G Strohmeyer & H A, Canadian, Lpool
103 bls, G W Sheldon & Co, City of Rome, Glasgow
5 bags, Guiterman, Rosenfeld & Co, Minnehaha, London
60 bags, 10,529 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Pretoria, Hbg
95 cs, F Bredt & Co, Richmond Castle, Hankow
GAMBIER—490 bls, 112,000 lbs, W R Russell & Co, Minnehaha, London
752 bls, 150,076 lbs, Littlejohn & Parsons, Minnehaha, London
1,518 bls, 336,000 lbs, J H Recknagel & Son, Minnehaha, London
501 bls, D A Shaw & Co, Richmond Castle, Singapore
365 bls, J H Recknagel & Son, Marquette, London
GELATINE—47 cs, 7,305 lbs, P Puttmann, Statendam, Rdam
25 cs, 2,265 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Statendam, Rdam
28 cs, 2,951 lbs, P Puttmann, Potsdam, Rotterdam
GINGER—125 bags, D P Cruikshank, Marquette, London
GLASS, PLATE—6 cs, L Popper & Son, Statendam, Rdam
7 cs, Van Horne, G & Co, Br Queen, Ant
66 cs, Semon, Bach & Co, Br Queen, Ant
10 cs, Lippman & Co, Zeeland, Ant
4 cs, J Kahn, Zeeland, Ant
8 cs, Knauth, N & K, Zeeland, Ant
5 cs, Semon, Bach & Co, Zeeland, Ant
4 cs, Vogeley & M, Statendam, Rdam
7 cs, Zahn & Bowley, Statendam, Rdam
18 cs, J Kahn, Zeeland, Ant
WINDOW—1,638 cs, Van Horne, G & Co, Br Queen, Ant
60 cs, Semon, Bach & Co, Br Queen, Ant
BENJAMIN—23 cs, 1,940 lbs, L German & Co, Statendam, R'dam
COPAL—102 cs, L C Gillespie, Statendam, R'dam
2 pkgs, D A Shaw & Co, Richmond Castle, Singapore
224 pkgs, Paterson, Boardman & Co, Richmond Castle, Singapore
19 pkgs, W H Scheel, Marquette, London
385 pkgs, R Brauss & Co, Richmond Castle, Singapore
DAMAR—300 cs, L C Gillespie, Statendam, Rotterdam
KAURI—838 cs, Paterson, Boardman & Co, Marquette, London
101 cs, 24,964 lbs, E Hills Son & Co, Menominee, London
MYRRH—13 bls, 4,749 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
SENEGAL—50 bls, 11,000 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Zeeland, Ant
TRAG—33 cs, 9,509 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, Tampican, Liverpool
INDIAN RED—35 bbls, 7,067 lbs, A B Ansbacher & Co, Buffalo, Hull
INDIGO—78 cks, 32,480 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Zeeland, Ant
IODINE—146 bbls, Watjen, Toel & Co, City of Washington, Colon
8 bbls, Watjen, Toel & Co, Advance, Colon
5 bbls, Watjen, Toel & Co, City of Washington, Colon
IRON OXIDE—25 cks, Hemingway & Co, Marquette, London
11 cks, Hemingway & Co, Marquette, London
SULPHIDE—33 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Buffalo, Hull
KAOLIN—86 cks, 26 tons, C F Zentgraf, Pretoria, Hamburg
LAMP BLACK—5 cks, 1,075 lbs, Woodside Japanning Co, Br Queen, Ant
LANOLINE—50 cs, V Koechl Co, K Louise, Bremen
LEECHES—6 cs, Witte & Hartmann, F Bismarck, Hamburg
LICORICE ROOT—30 bls, 6,600 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Victoria, Marseilles
38 bls, Arguimbau & Ramee, Statendam, R'dam
LIME, CITRATE—39 cks, 44,136 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Dinnamore, Messina
JUICE—30 puns, 3,300 gls, J E Kerr & Co, Frascati, Jamaica
LITHOPONE—83 cks, 27,447 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, K Luise, Bremen
LOGWOOD EXT—5 cks, 2,718 lbs, J J Keller & Co, Zeeland, Ant
LONDON PURPLE—489 pkgs, Hemingway & Co, Marquette, London
LYCOPODIUM—2 cs, Tyler & Finch Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
MACE—4 cs, Middleton & Co, Grenada, Grenada
400 bags, 88,000 lbs, J Kissock & Co, Lady Armstrong, Stettin
NAPHTHOL—33 cks, 4,275 lbs, V Koechl Co, Statendam, Rdam
40 cks, 12,800 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Statendam, Rdam
7 cks, 7,477 lbs, C Bischoff & Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
NAPHTHYLAMINE—4 cks, 4,389 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Phoenicia, Hbg
NICKLE OXIDE—2 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Br Queen, Ant
NUTMEGS—29 cs, Middleton & Co, Grenada, Grenada
50 bbls, Gillespie Bros & Co, Grenada, Grenada
134 cs, D A Shaw & Co, Richmond Castle, Singapore
43 pkgs, Frame, Alston & Co, Marquette, London
OIL, ALMOND—5 cs, 800 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, Marquette, London
2 cs, 75 lbs, G Lueders & Co, Aller, Genoa
CAMPHOR—223 cs, McKenzie Bros, Richmond Castle, Kobe
COD—50 bbls, 2,414 gals, Welles & Welles, Coastwise, Boston
CODLIVER—25 bbls, 750 gals, Schieffelin & Co, Buffalo, Hull
CROTON—1 cs, Merck & Co, Pretoria, Hbg
1 cs, Lehn & Fink, Phoenicia, Hbg
ESSENTIAL—11 cs, Magnus & Lauer, Pretoria, Hbg
16 cs, E Hawley, Jas Turpie, Messina
90 cs, G Lueders & Co, Aller, Genoa
24 cs, G Lueders & Co, Aller, Genoa
9 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Greatham, Huelva
1 cs, A Giese & Son, K Luise, Bremen
1 cs, Fritzsche Bros & Co, Phoenicia, Hbg
7 cs, Leeburger Bros, Phoenicia, Hbg
FUSEL—179 cks, 73,126 lbs, C Cooper & Co, Sama, Ant
22 cks, 9,193 lbs, Maas & Waldstein Co, Sama, Hbg
86 cks, 33,135 lbs, T Holfacker, Sama, Hbg
30 cks, 9,863 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Buffalo, Hull
17 cks, 7,301 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Br Queen, Ant
10 cks, 3,897 lbs, Maas & Waldstein, Pinners Point, Dundee
HAARLEM—25 cs, 2,310 lbs, Tyler & Finch Co, Statendam, Rdam
65 cs, 10,010 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Statendam, Rdam
LAVENDER—1 cs, 7 lbs, G Lueders & Co, Aller, Genoa
LEMON—1 cs, 100 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Marquette, London
OLIVE, FOOTS—50 bbls, 2,557 gals, Oil Seeds Pressing Co, G Schenker, Trieste
50 bbls, Knauth, N & K, Trojan Prince, Leghorn

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TARTAR CHEMICAL COMPANY, 47 Cedar St., N. Y.

1,432 bls, 272,800 lbs, Armstrong Cork Co, March, Seville
636 bls, Gudewell & Bucknall, Greatham, Huelva
135 bls, Lawrence, Johnson & Co, Bohemian, Lpool
16 bls, L Mundet & Son, Greatham, Huelva
2,534 bls, Gudewell & Bucknall, Peninsular, Lisbon
CREOSOTE—250 cks, 12,500 gals, Barrett Mfg Co, Marquette, London
CUBEBS—357 bags, A A Stilwell, Richmond Castle, Singapore
CUDBEAR—2 cks, 2,492 lbs, J Campbell & Co, Marquette, London
CUMMIN SEED—26 bls, 4,340 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Trojan Prince, Genoa
DEXTRINE—425 bags, 98,291 lbs, Stein, Hirsh & Co, Lady Armstrong, Stettin
DIGITALIS—5 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Phoenicia, Hbg
DRAGONS' BLOOD—1 cs, Lehn & Fink, St Paul, London
DRUGS—5 cs, Lehn & Fink, Phoenicia, Hbg
DUTCH METAL CLIPS—8 cs, Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
20 cs, J Marsching & Co, K Luise, Bremen
LEAF—2 cs, J Marsching & Co, K Luise, Bremen
DYEWOOD EXT—5 cks, 2,094 lbs, J J Keller & Co, Zeeland, Ant
EIKONIGEN—5 cs, 470 lbs, E & H T Anthony, Phoenicia, Hbg
ERGOT—20 bags, Parke, Davis & Co, Phoenicia, Hbg
FINISHING PASTE—5 cks, A de Ronde & Co, Nomadic, Lpool
FORMALDEHYDE—67 cbys, Fuerst Bros & Co, Lady Armstrong, Stettin
FRANKFORT BLACK—5 cks, C Wix & Co, Statendam, Rdam
5 cks, C Wix & Co, Potsdam, Rdam
FUSTIC—56,485 lbs, E N Tibbals, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
83,600 lbs, F Probst & Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
35,200 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
EXTRACT—25 cks, 12,827 lbs, J Campbell & Co, Nomadic, Lpool
GALLS—31 bags, Fuerst Bros & Co, Minnehaha, London
230 bags, C Pfizer & Co, Minnehaha, Ldn
206 cs, Holbrook Bros, Br Queen, Ant
275 cs, Semon, Bach & Co, Zeeland, Ant
GLUE—100 bls, 10,802 lbs, A E Reimann, Germanic, Lpool
25 cks, 4,375 lbs, Booth & Co, Buffalo, Hull
100 bags, 22,046 lbs, S Isaacs & Co, Statendam, Rdam
50 bags, 5,600 lbs, A K Gardiner & Bro, Nomadic, Lpool
GLYCERINE—60 dms, 65,706 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Sanna, Hbg
50 dms, 51,885 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Statendam, Rdam
113 dms, 126,633 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Marquette, London
48 dms, 53,627 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Nomadic, Lpool
GRAPHITE—1,000 bags, 220,000 lbs, C B Richards & Co, Aller, Genoa
GREASE—24 bbls, 9,715 lbs, W H Dumont, Zeeland, Ant
WOOL—39 bbls, 15,420 lbs, Welles & Welles, Hindoo, Hull
150 bbls, 57,106, Swan & Finch Co, Barbarossa, Hbg
100 bbls, 37,732 lbs, Swan & Finch Co, Barbarossa, Hbg
100 bbls, 37,188 lbs, Welles & Welles, Barbarossa, Hbg
18 bbls, 7,056 lbs, Welles & Welles, Buffalo, Hull
GUM—1 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Marquette, London
ALSACE—10 cks, 10,113 lbs, F Bredt & Co, Zeeland, Ant
ANIMI—6 bgs, W H Scheel, Marquette, London
ARABIC—30 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Astoria, Glasgow
47 bls, 20,418 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Bohemian, Liverpool
155 bgs, 35,759 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, Aller, Genoa
25 bls, 10,805 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, Aller, Genoa
23 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Trave, Genoa
150 pkgs, 45,136 lbs, E J Arbib & Co, Servia, Liverpool
ASAFOETIDA—10 cs, 863 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Marquette, London
56 cs, 3,783 lbs, A A Stilwell, Menominee, London
6 cs, Gillespie Bros & Co, Grenada, Grenada
MAGNESIUM—2 cs, H B Sheldon, K Luise, Bremen
CHLO—200 bbls, 125,015 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Phoenicia, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—559,968 lbs, Heller, Hirsch & Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
500 bgs, 112,420 lbs, P Weidinger & Son, Pretoria, Hamburg
500 bgs, 112,420 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Pretoria, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, 224,000 lbs, P Weidinger & Son, Phoenicia, Hamburg
MEDICAL FLOWERS—14 pkgs, Peck & Velsor, Pretoria, Hamburg
10 cs, R Hilliers Son Co, F Bismarck, H'b'g
LEAVES—4 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
25 bls, R Hilliers Son Co, Pretoria, H'b'g
10 cs, McKesson & Robbins, F Bismarck, Hamburg
4 pkgs, Parke, Davis & Co, F Bismarck, Hamburg
PREP—23 cs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Zeeland, Ant
4 cs, Merck & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
SEED—100 bls, 22,000 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Trojan Prince, Genoa
22 cs, 4,879 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Lombardia, Genoa
80 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
MICA—15 cs, 2,220 lbs, Silis Eddy Mica Co, Taurio, Lpool
6 cs, 754 lbs, A O Schoonmaker, St Paul, London
MUSTARD SEED—179 bags, 39,380 lbs, Materne & Hess, Hindoo, Hull
50 bbls, 2,536 gals, C B Richards & Co, Ixia, Palermo
250 bbls, 88,005 lbs, Oil Seeds Pressing Co, Ixia, Palermo
100 bbls, 5,203 gals, Oil Seeds Pressing Co, Aller, Genoa
110 bbls, 4,929 gals, Perry, Ryer & Co, Servia, Lpool
ORRIS—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Phoenicia, Hbg
PALM—16 cks, Colby & Co, Nomadic, Lpool
RAPESEED—100 cks, 4,004 gals, Syracuse & N Y Canal Co, Pretoria, Hbg
SANDALWOOD—5 cs, Leeburger Bros, Statendam, Rdam
3 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Phoenicia, Hbg
SESAME—50 bbls, A A Stilwell, Georgia, Genoa
20 cks, G Lueders & Co, Aller, Genoa
25 bbls, 9,623 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, Victoria, Marseilles
THYME—15 cs, 1,326 lbs, Euler & Robeson, Aller, Genoa
OPIUM—1 cs, 30 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Marquette, London
ORANGE, MINERAL—70 cks, 44,190 lbs, A B Ansbacher & Co, Statendam, Rdam
19 cks, 11,339 lbs, W Zinsser, Statendam, Rotterdam
OZOKERITE—521 bags, 44,000 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Lady Armstrong, Stettin
PALM STEARINE—19 bbls, 22,323 lbs, Jepson & Vogt, Zeeland, Ant
200 bbls, 75,058 lbs, Jepson & Vogt, Phoenicia, Hbg
PEPPER—605 bags, D P Cruikshank, Richmond Castle, Singapore
671 bags, Littlejohn & Parsons, Richmond Castle, Singapore
200 bags, D P Cruikshank, Marquette, Ldn

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328 bags, Frame, Alston & Co, Richmond Castle, Singapore
SHELLS—25 bags, Frame, Alston & Co, Marquette, London
PERSIAN BERRY EXT—10 cks, 5,412 lbs, J J Keller & Co, Zeeland, Ant
PIMENTO—129 bags, 16,900 lbs, J E Kerr & Co, Frascati, Jamaica
64 bags, 8,517 lbs, A S Lascelles & Co, Frascati, Jamaica
PINE NEEDLE EXT—3 cks, 1,421 lbs, A Cameron & Son, Phoenicia, Hbg
PLUMBAGO—91 cks, 50,760 lbs, C B Richards & Co, Aller, Genoa
POMADE—4 cs, Leeburger Bros, La Champagne, Havre
POTASH, CARB—24 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Pretoria, Hbg
35 cks, Peters, White & Co, Pretoria, Hbg
MURI—2,500 bags, 558,800 lbs, Peters, White & Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
1,500 bags, 335,200 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Barbarossa, Bremen
500 bags, 110,000 lbs, P Weidinger & Son, K Luise, Bremen
1,000 bags, 223,987 lbs, H H Salmon & Co, Phoenicia, Hbg
999 bags, 224,615 lbs, Battelle & Renwick, K Luise, Bremen
PERMANGANATE—120 kegs, 24,248 lbs, Fries Bros, Pretoria, Hbg
POTATO FLOUR—100 bags, 21,660 lbs, F Rose & Co, Lady Armstrong, Stettin
PRUSSIAN BLUE—3 cks, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Marquette, London
PUMICE—100 bags, 22,000 lbs, P Larini & Co, Axminster, Messina
925 bags, J Munroe & Co, Dinnamore, Messina
QUININE—41 cs, 16,400 dz, Dodge & Olcott, Marquette, London
6 cs, 3,000 oz, G W Sheldon & Co, Deutschland, Hbg
106 cs, G W Sheldon & Co, K Luise, Bremen
RED LEAD—14 cks, 11,385 lbs, F L Lavanberg, Statendam, Rdam
RESORCIN—5 cks, 2,580 lbs, V Koechl Co, Statendam, Rdam
RHUBARB—21 cs, 3,259 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Marquette, London
ROTTENSTONE—69 cks, R J Waddell & Co, Jersey City, Swansea
47 cks, Hammill & Gillespie, Jersey City, Swansea
SAFFRON—17 bls, 2,408 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
SANDALWOOD—8 bls, 871 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Marquette, London
SARSAPARILLA—50 bls, 11,000 lbs, L N Chemidlin & Co, Seneca, Tampico
7 bls, F Probst & Co, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
SEED LAC—5 bags, G A Alden & Co, St Paul, London
SENNA—25 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Trave, Genoa
8 bls, Lehn & Fink, St Paul, London
SHELLAC—150 chts, Berry Bros, Marquette, London
123 chts, G A Alden & Co, Marquette, Ldn
75 chts, G A Alden & Co, Marquette, Ldn
200 chts, L C Gillespie, Marquette, London
98 chts, G A Alden & Co, Astoria, Glasgow
16 chts, M Feigel & Bro, Marquette, London
48 chts, L C Gillespie, Astoria, Glasgow
SIENNA—4 cks, 3,104 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Zeeland, Ant
60 bbls, 20,420 lbs, R J Waddell & Co, Deutschland, Hbg
SOAP—38 pkgs, Schering & Glatz, Potsdam, Rotterdam
SODA, ASH—500 bags, 112,000 lbs, Wing & Evans, Cymric, Lpool
124 cks, Wing & Evans, Majestic, Lpool
CHLO—100 kegs, 11,199 lbs, Chemical Imp & Mfg Co, Patria, Marseilles
SULPH—35 pkgs, 7,716 lbs, Fries Bros, La Champagne, Havre
SPONGE—14 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Cherokee, Turks Island
18 bls, Nat Sponge & Chamois Co, Esperanza, Havana
12 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Esperanza, Havana
23 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Santiago, Nassau
38 bls, Nat Sponge & Chamois Co, Santiago, Nassau
23 bls, Leousi, Clonney & Co, Orizaba, Havana
SQUILLS—10 bags, 2,691 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, Dinnamare, Messina
STARCH PREP—50 bags, 11,200 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Nomadic, Lpool
STIC LAC—5 cs, G A Alden & Co, St Paul, London
STRONTIA CARB—11 cks, Gabriel & Schall, Potsdam, Rdam
SULPHUR ORE—7,308,049 lbs, Naylor & Co, Evelyn, Huelva
6,699,374 lbs, Davis Sul Ore Co, Greatham, Huelva
6,068,301 lbs, Penna Salt Mfg Co, Huelva, Huelva
7,679,464 lbs, Davis Sul Ore Co, Ashfield, Huelva
SUMAC—1,190 bags, 190,400 lbs, Leber & Meyer, Ixia, Palermo
EXT—25 bbls, 12,430 lbs, J J Keller & Co, Zeeland, Ant
TALC—400 bgs, Petit Chemical Co, Panama, Bordeaux
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Petit Chemical Co, Aller, Genoa
400 bgs, 88,000 lbs, L A Saloman & Bro, Genoa
TEA SWEEPINGS—140 bgs, Hensel, B & L, Marquette, London
83 bgs, Hensel, B & L, Menominee, London
188 bgs, Hensel, B & L, St Paul, London
THYMOL—8 cs, 437 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
2 cs, 125 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Phoenicia, Hamburg
TOLUOLE—2 cs, Merck & Co, Lady Armstrong, Stettin
TURKEY RED—13 cks, 10,884 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Toronto, Hull
TURPENTINE—4 cs, Merck & Co, Lady Armstrong, Stettin
ULTRAMARINE—10 cks, 6,014 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
7 cks, 1,334 lbs, C F Zentgraf, Statendam, Rotterdam
8 cs, 1,790 lbs, C F Zentgraf, Statendam, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, C Rockhill, Panama, Bordeaux
1 cs, C Rockhill, La Champagne, Havre
1 cs, 25 lbs, F Probst & Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
2 cs, H W Henning & Son, Zeeland, Antwerp
4 cs, H W Henning & Son, La Normandie, Havre
2 cs, E N Tibbals, Seguranca, Tampico
VARNISH—9 pkgs, 250 gals, F C Reynolds, Marquette, London
124 dms, Pomeroy & Fischer, Marquette, London
10 bbls, F B Vandergrift & Co, Marquette, London
VERDIGRIS—10 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Br Queen, Antwerp
VENETIAN RED—31 bbls, Hemingway & Co, Marquette, ondon
WASH BLUE—12 bbls, A de Ronde & Co, Nomadic, Liverpool
WAX, BEES'—2 pkgs, E Puig, Santiago, Santiago
2 pkgs, A M Seixas, Santiago, Santiago
3 pkgs, 1,820 lbs, A D Strauss, Athalic, Cardenas
5 cs, I Pfeiffer, Marquette, London
CARNAUBA—240 bgs, 39,723 lbs, Billings, Bailey & Co, Wordsworth, Pernambuco
CERESIN—58 bgs, L H Saloman & Bro, Pretoria, Hamburg
103 bgs, 19,238 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Pretoria, Hamburg
30 bgs, 6,600 lbs, F G Strohmeyer & H A, Pretoria, Hamburg
93 bgs, 18,596 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Statendam, Rotterdam
WITHERITE—400 bgs, Gabriel & Schall, Potsdam, Rotterdam
ZINC, OXIDE—100 bbls, 22,046 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Zeeland, Antwerp
50 bbls, 22,046 lbs, J A & W Bird & Co, Br Queen, Antwerp
SULPH—2 cks, W H Scheel, Marquette, London
WHITE—35 cks, 15,432 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Statendam, Rotterdam

WAREHOUSED.

ACID, PYRO—3 cs, 150 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Sanna, Hamburg
ANILINE COLORS—59 cks, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Kensington, Antwerp
2 bbls, J J Keller & Co, Kensington, Antwerp
BRISTLES—11 cks, 7,023 lbs, E & H Levy, Barbarossa, Bremen
BRONZE POWDER—24 cs, 6,710 lbs, G Berda, Pretoria, Hamburg
CORKS—17 bls, 1,554 lbs, Torres & M, Germanic, Liverpool
70 bls, 8,807 lbs, L Mundet & Son, Etruria, Liverpool
DEXTRINE—100 bgs, 22,046 lbs, Arabal Mfg Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
GUM, CHICLE—1,210 bgs, 197,391 lbs, J W Wilson & Co, Esperanza, Progreso
LICORICE PASTE—60 cs, 16,770 lbs, Arguimbau & Ramee, March, Seville
200 cs, 52,652 lbs, E Utard, Panama, Bordeaux
NIGROLINE—2 bbls, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Kensington, Antwerp
OCHER—40 cks, 29,978 lbs, F A Reichard, Patria, Marseilles
SPONGE—32 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Cherokee, Turks Island
30 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Cherokee, Turks Island
20 bls, Nat Sponge & Chamois Co, Santiago, Nassau

Withdrawals from Bond.

Week ending July 12.

Acid, citric, kegs	25
Aniline colors, cks	137
Aniline colors, kegs	17
Bay rum, pkgs	9
Bristles, cs	34
Bristles, cks	1
Bronze powder, cs	1
Capsicums, bags	48
Colors, dms	60
Corks, bls	121
Dextrine, bags	100
Glass, plate, cs	5
Glue, bags	23
Gum chicle, bags	12
Licorice paste, cs	5
Logwood extract, cks	65
Mica, cs	40
Oil, eucalyptus, cs	10
Opium, cs	51
Orange mineral, cks	10
Potato flour, bags	100
Quebracho extract, bags	2,968
Soda, caustic, dms	17
Sponge, bls	39

Boston Imports.

ACID TAR—313 bbls, Ontario, Hull
ALIZARINE—39 cks, United Indigo & Chem Co, Devonian, Liverpool
210 cks, Farbenfabriken of E Co, Daltonhall, Rotterdam
ANILINE COLOR—1 ck, W N Proctor & Co, Devonian, Liverpool
35 cks, W N Proctor & Co, Cestrian, Liverpool
57 cks, United Indigo & C Co, Cestrian, Liverpool
SALT—16 cks, J A & W Bird & Co, Cestrian, Liverpool
95 cks, Cestrian, Liverpool
ARSENIC—50 cks, Belgia, Hamburg
BLEACH—251 cks, J L & D S Riker, Michigan, L'pool
112 cks, Ontario, Hull
75 drs, O S Janney & Co, Belgia, Hamburg
43 cks, Devonian, Liverpool
BRIMSTONE—668 bgs, Devonian, Liverpool
667 bgs, Cestrian, Liverpool
CHINA CLAY—300 cks, Baring Bros & Co, Devonian, Liverpool
200 cks, Cestrian, Liverpool
COCOA BUTTER—148 pkgs, Daltonhall, R'dam
2 cs, S S Pierce & Co, Caledonian, London
COLOR—5 cks, F E Atteaux & Co, Devonian, L'pool
CREOSOTE—180 cks, R F Downing & Co, Daltonhall, R'dam
250 cks, G H Morrill & Co, Caledonian, London
DEXTRINE—500 bgs, Belgia, Hamburg
DYEWOOD EXT—50 bbls, Belgia, Hamburg
FULLER'S EARTH—500 bgs, L A Saloman & Bro, Bostonian, London
GREASE—75 bbls, J S Bent, Ontario, Hull
30 bbls, 15 cks, Ontario, Hull
33 bbls, J S Bent, Bostonian, London
10 cks, W N Proctor & Co, Devonian, Liverpool
WOOL—150 bbls, Belgia, Hamburg
INDIGO—39 cs, Caledonian, London
ISINGLASS—19 cs, A A Rowe, Bostonian, London
OIL, CREOSOTE—639 bbls, Ontario, Hull
OLIVE—2 bbls, Ontario, Hull
31 bbls, Phelps Bros & Co, Pawnee, Palermo
PAINT—21 cks, Dexter Bros, Ontario, Hull
PITCH—54 cks, Caledonian, London
82 cks, Cestrian, Liverpool
POTASH—16 bbls, Ontario, Hull
40 drs, 52 cks, Belgia, Hamburg
SULP—250 bgs, Belgia, Hamburg
SOAP—1 cs, S S Pierce & Co, Cambrian, London
40 cs, Daltonhall, Rotterdam
SODA, ASH—37 cks, Michigan, Liverpool
32 cks, Wing & Evans, Cestrian, L'pool
SIL—100 bgs, Michigan, Liverpool
STARCH—52 bgs, Baring Bros & Co, Belgia, Hamburg
PREP—80 bgs, Belgia, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—78 bgs, Daltonhall, R'dam
VARNISH—16 pkgs, Carpenter, Morton & Co, Devonian, Liverpool
VENETIAN RED—50 pkgs, Cambrian, London

Philadelphia Imports.

ACID, OXALIC—15 cks, Waesland, L'pool
AMMONIA, MURIATE—61 cks, Waesland, Liverpool
BLEACH—200 drs, O S Janney & Co, Artemisia, Hamburg
342 bbls, Artemisia, Hamburg
174 cks, J L & D S Riker, Corean, L'pool
CHEMICALS—51 cbys, Pennmanor, Rotterdam
17 cs, Artemisia, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—30 tons, J B Moors & Co, Waesland, Liverpool
120 cks, J B Moors & Co, Corean, Liverpool
250 cks, Waesland, Liverpool
CINCHONA BARK—435 bls, Pennmanor, Rdam
COCOA BUTTER—30 bls, Pennmanor, Rdam
COLORS—14 cks, J Lucas & Co, Pennmanor, Rotterdam
40 cks, Berlin Aniline Wks, Artemisia, Hamburg
42 cks, J T Lewis & Bros Co, Corean, Lpool
CORKWOOD—290 bls, Waesland, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—120 drs, Euxinia, Rotterdam
KRYOLITE—1,200 tons, Pa Salt Mfg Co, Calcium, Ivigtut
MANGANESE BORATE—22 cks, J Meyer & Son, Pennmanor, Rotterdam
OIL, COCOANUT—100 bbls, Waesland, Lpool
OLIVE—60 bbls, Waesland, Liverpool
OPIUM—77 cs, Waesland, Liverpool
POTASH, MURIATE—2,000 bgs, Artemisia, Hamburg
SULPHATE—25 tons, H H Salmon & Co, Assyria, Hamburg
SOAP STOCK—50 cks, Waesland, Liverpool
SODA, CHLORATE—100 kgs, J L & D S Riker, Waesland, Liverpool
TAR, COAL—350 bbls, Waesland, Liverpool
VENETIAN RED—100 bbls, Waesland, Lpool
YOLK, ASH—115 cks, Artemisia, Hamburg

Baltimore Imports.

ACID, OXALIC—5 cks, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
AMMONIA SULP—1,125 bgs, Orthia, Glasgow
BLEACH—100 cks, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
370 cks, Indore, Liverpool
BONE MEAL—559 bgs, Europe, London
BRISTLES—18 cs, Belgia, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—300 cks, Indore, Liverpool
CLAY—198 tons, Europe, London
COLORS—3 cs, Hannover, Bremen
FULLER'S EARTH—800 bgs, Europe, London
GREASE—400 bbls, Hannover, Bremen
WOOL—10 bbls, Frankfurt, Bremen
KAINIT—1,264 tons, Frankfurt, Bremen
700 tons, Hannover, Bremen
MANURE SALT—1,000 bgs, Frankfurt, Bremen
300 tons, Hannover, Bremen
OIL, PALM—23 cks, Indore, Liverpool
PAINT—92 cks, Indore, Liverpool
POTASH, CARB—8 cs, Indore, Liverpool
MURIATE—4,500 bgs, Frankfurt, Bremen
2,500 bgs, Hannover, Bremen
SULPHATE—500 bgs, Frankfurt, Bremen
PEPPER—118 bls, Runo, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE—2,500 bgs, Fitzclarence, Ant
SODA, ASH—120 bgs, Wing & Evans, Oakmore, Liverpool

Charleston Imports.

KAINIT—700 tons, H H Salmon & Co, Heathmore, Hamburg
1,600 tons, H H Salmon & Co, Manhanset, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—1,400 tons, H H Salmon & Co, Manhanset, Hamburg

Newport News Imports.

ACID—15 cs, Bethania, Hamburg
CARBOLIC—160 cks, Greenbrier, London
AMMONIA SULPHATE—594 bgs, Kanawha, Liverpool
ARSENIC—20 bbls, Bethania, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—300 cks, Morey & Co, Kanawha, Liverpool
FULLER'S EARTH—2,500 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Greenbrier, London
GLYCERINE—80 cks, Greenbrier, London
HYPOSULPHITE—6 cks, Greenbrier, London
OCHER—165 cks, Greenbrier, London
POTASH—10 pkgs, Bethania, Hamburg
CARE—97 cks, Bethania, Hamburg
CYANIDE—100 cs, Greenbrier, London

New Orleans Imports.

OIL, OLIVE—36 bbls, Burgundia, Marseilles
SARSAPARILLA—14 bls, Sunniva, Porto Barrios

Galveston Imports.

SODA, ASH—200 bgs, Astronomer, Lpool

San Francisco Imports.

ACID—10 cks, Jno Cooke, Antwerp
BARYTES—194 bbls, Jno Cooke, Antwerp
130 bgs, British General, Antwerp
BRIMSTONE—1,500 bgs, Grannucci Co, British General, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBIDE—1 ck, Redington & Co, Jno Cooke, Antwerp
CASSIA—3 cks, Pascol, D & Co, Br General, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—743 pkgs, British General, Ant
GUM—1 cs, W Loaiza & Co, Curacao, Bahia, Magdalena
KAURI—66 bgs, Sierra, Auckland
OCHER—14 bbls, Jno Cooke, Antwerp
OPIUM—10 cs, Doric, Hong Kong
SODA, NITRATE—7,131 bgs, Hermonthis, Iquique
SULPHITES—4 bgs, Selby S & L Co, Curacao, Altate
4 bgs, Pacific C S S Co, Curacao, Altate
WAX—5 bgs, C D Bunker & Co, Curacao, Ensenada
ZINC, WHITE—300 cks, 15 bbls, Jno Cooke, Antwerp

Montreal Imports.

ACID, BORACIC—5 bbls, Marina, Glasgow
ANILINE COLORS—27 bbls, Albanian, Ant
BARIUM, CHLORIDE—20 bgs, Albanian, Ant
BORAX—5 bbls, Marina, Glasgow
CHEMICALS—1 bbl, Albanian, Antwerp
CHINA CLAY—100 cks, Parisian, Liverpool
CHLOROFORM—1 cs, Livonian, Glasgow
CREAM TARTAR—3 cks, Parisian, Liverpool
EPSOM SALTS—20 bbls, Livonian, Glasgow
GLASS, PLATE—45 cs, Albanian, Antwerp
WINDOW—1,676 cs, Albanian, Antwerp
9 cs, Parisian, Liverpool
GLUE—50 bgs, Carl, Antwerp
LEAD, NITRATE—41 cks, Livonian, Glasgow
LIME, BISULPH—7 bbls, Livonian, Glasgow
LITHARGE—2 cks, Albanian, Antwerp
80 cks, 1 kg, Devona, Newcastle
OIL, CASTOR—358 cs, 97 bbls, Devona, Newcastle
100 cs, Parisian, Liverpool
CODLIVER—105 bbls, Devona, Newcastle
COTTONSEED—30 bbls, Devona, Newcastle
LINSEED—15 bbls, Parisian, Liverpool
ORANGE, MINERAL—39 cks, Devona, Newcastle
PITCH—550 bbls, Livonian, Glasgow
POTASH, BICH—10 bbls, Albanian, Antwerp
25 bbls, Marina, Glasgow
RED LEAD—25 cks, Albanian, Antwerp
110 kgs, 43 cks, Devona, Newcastle
SOAP—267 cs, Parisian, Liverpool
SODA CAUSTIC—250 drms, Devona, Newcastle
HYPO—34 cks, Devona, Newcastle
PHOSPHATE—4 cks, Albanian, Antwerp
WHITE LEAD—83 cks, 66 bbls, Albanian, Ant
148 cks, 90 kgs, Devona, Newcastle
ZINC, OXIDE—130 cks, Albanian, Antwerp

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Week ending July 11.

ACID—20 drs, $315, Silvia, St Johns
300 cbys, $1,000, Ulier, Demerara
1 cby, $4, Laurenburg, Hayti
ACETIC—10 cbys, $55, Morro Castle, Havana
MURIATIC—50 cbys, $120, Mexico, Havana
2 cbys, $8, Maracaibo, La Guayra
3 cbys, $11, Orizaba, Tampico
NITRIC—2 cs, $14, Athos, Port Limon
20 cbys, $135, Mexico, Havana
STEARIC—15 bgs, $270, Athos, Port Limon
SULPHURIC—6 drs, $132, Morro Castle, Havana
5 cbys, $19, Alleghany, Savanilla
4 drs, $92, Athos, Port Limon
50 cbys, $128, Mexico, Havana
1 dr, $38, Curityba, Cuba
10 cbys, $37, Trinidad, Bermuda
3 cbys, $8, Laurenburg, Hayti
5 cbys, $19, Prins Maurits, Carupano
TARTARIC—30 kgs, $730, The Highfields, Melbourne
1 kg, $31, Maracaibo, La Guayra
ALIZARINE—15 cks, $1,991, Kensington, Ant
AMMONIA—2 cyls, 6 drs, $305, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
10 cbys, $58, Morro Castle, Havana
ANHY—8 cyls, $407, Curityba, Cuba
6 cyls, $258, Wyneric, Fort Natal
AQUA—2 cbys, $16, Mexico, Havana
ANILINE COLOR—21 kgs, 2 cs, $2,243, Kensington, Antwerp
BARK—1,500 bags, $1,858, Xenia, St Petersburg
BONE BLACK—1 bbl, $9, Orizaba, Tampico
BRISTLES—1 cs, $95, Mexico, Havana
CANDLES—20 cs, $20, Athos, Cartagena
100 cs, $265, Silvia, St Johns
20 cs, $18, Maracaibo, La Guayra
11 cs, $18, Trinidad, Bermuda
3 cs, $3, Cherokee, Turks Island
292 cs, $1,345, Ponce, Porto Rico
25 cs, $265, Ulier, Demerara
30 cs, $64, City of Washington, Colon
4 crts, $40, Laurenburg, Hayti
1 crt, $11, Prins Maurits, Hayti
2 cs, $4, Prins Maurits, Curacao
3 crts, $30, Black Bird, Port au Prince
183 cs, $407, Aller, Genoa
15 cs, $14, Santiago, Nassau
2 cs, $13, Alleghany, Cartagena
1 cs, $8, Orizaba, Tampico
750 cs, $1,545, Wyneric, Algoa Bay
CARBON—50 cs, $650, Pretoria, Hbg

ANTITUSSIN (Difluordiphenyl Ointment)
DIFLUORDIPHENYL Powder
FLUOROFORMOL (Aqua Fluoroformil)
ACETANILID
ANTIPYRIN
PYROGALLIC ACID
FLUORRHEUMIN (Fluorphenetol+Difluordiphenyl)
VIOFORM (Iodochloroxychinoline)
C. BISCHOFF & CO., 87–89 Park Place, New York.

CASSIA—24 bls, $118, Maracaibo, La Guayra
7 bls, $36, Ponce, Porto Rico
10 cs, $73, Frascati, Kingston
CHEMICALS—12 cks, $1,460, Hindoo, Hull
38 cks, $4,775, Marquette, London
CINNAMON—5 bls, $98, Esperanza, Progreso
5 bls, $110, Morro Castle, Havana
COPPER SULPHATE—11 bbls, $350, Pontiac, Varna
72 bbls, $2,000, Buffalo, Hull
CORIANDER SEED—50 bgs, $175, Uller, Demerara
COTTONSEED MEAL—5 bgs, $10, Alaska, Tilt Cove
CUMMIN SEED—5 bgs, $48, Maracaibo, La Guayra
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—250 bxs, $1,752, Minnehaha, London
25 bbls, $552, Zeeland, Ant
3 bbls, 3 kegs, $156, Pretoria, Hbg
FERTILIZER—2 bbls, $12, Santiago, Nassau
GLUCOSE—54 bbls, $610, The Highfields, Melbourne
200 bbls, $2,000, Buffalo, Hull
460 bbls, $4,600, Jersey City, Bristol
100 bbls, $1,170, Jeannette Francoise, Sydney
500 bbls, $5,000, Bohemian, Lpool
212 bbls, $2,445, Osterbeck, Sydney
460 bbls, $4,500, Marquette, London
GLUE—30 cks, $1,500, Barbarossa, Bremen
1 bbl, $21, Esperanza, Havana
91 bbls, $2,200, Statendam, Rdam
7 bbls, $156, Orizaba, Tampico
GLYCERINE—2 drs, $333, Esperanza, Havana
GRAPE SUGAR—2,000 bags, $3,360, Minnehaha, London
2,500 bags, $7,500, Bohemian, Lpool
600 bags, $1,120, Osterbeck, Sydney
GREASE, SOAP—350 tcs, $5,124, Patria, Marseilles
5 tcs, $96, Esperanza, Progreso
376 tcs, $7,025, Georgia, Marseilles
LUB—2 cs, $3, Athos, Port Limon
10 bbls, $95, Hindoo, Hull
106 bbls, $1,953, Mexico, Havana
1 cs, $4, Trinidad, Bermuda
12 bbls, $162, Tauric, Lpool
197 bbls, $2,975, Pontiac, Trieste
10 bbls, $118, Pontiac, Venice
6 cs, $56, Ponce, Porto Rico
50 cs, $173, Natuna, Freemantle
7 bbls, 2 cs, $135, La Champagne, Havre
1 bbl, 4 cs, $40, Montserrat, Barcelona
25 kegs, $39, Esperanza, Havana
20 cs, 40 kegs, $93, Jeannette Francoise, Sydney
10 bbls, $70, Georgia, Marseilles
547 bbls, $8,725, Bohemian, Lpool
5 bbls, $60, Buffalo, Hull
4 cs, $12, Osterbeck, Sydney
30 bbls, 20 kegs, $690, Marquette, London
60 bbls, $580, Pretoria, Hbg
53 pkgs, $70, Santiago, Cuba
60 bbls, 25 cs, $359, Wyneric, Algoa Bay
MINERAL—500 bbls, $3,000, Bohemian, Lpool
PET—200 bbls, $1,100, Tauric, Lpool
GUM—4 cks, $255, Mexico, Havana
DAMAR—10 cs, $190, Orizaba, Tampico
INDIGO—5 cs, $292, City of Washington, Colon
KALSOMINE—62 cs, $556, Jeannette Francoise, Sydney
50 cs, $236, Wyneric, Algoa Bay
LAMPBLACK—1 bbl, $7, Orizaba, Tampico
LEAD—4,159 pigs, 380,864 lbs, $10,200, Pontiac, Trieste
270 pigs, 22,400 lbs, $600, Barbarossa, Bremen
3,641 pigs, 336,025 lbs, $9,000, Tauric, Lpool
2,426 pigs, 224,113 lbs, $6,000, Germanic, Liverpool
2,443 pigs, 224,118 lbs, $6,000, Laurentian, Glasgow
548 pigs, 44,885 lbs, $1,200, Aller, Genoa
3,051 pigs, 280,094 lbs, $7,500, Br Queen, Antwerp
1,989 pigs, 179,312 lbs, $4,800, Statendam, Rotterdam
1,771 pigs, 168,071 lbs, $5,042, Pretoria, Hbg
LIME, ACETATE—824 bags, $2,250, Montserrat, Barcelona
1,516 bags, $3,450, Br Queen, Ant
1,640 bags, $3,200, Pretoria, Hbg
LUBRICATING COMP—34 cs, $680, Pontiac, Trieste
MICA—18 bbls, $135, La Normandie, Havre
MILK SUGAR—10 cs, $214, Pretoria, Hbg
OCHER—125 bbls, $300, Hindoo, Hull
OIL, ALMOND—5 cs, $71, Maracaibo, La Guayra
7 cs, $94, Esperanza, Frontera
CAKE—1,487 bags, $6,000, Minnehaha, Ldn
5,068 bags, $17,250, Kensington, Ant
500 bags, $1,200, Patria, Marseilles
250 bags, $560, Georgia, Marseilles
3,898 bags, $12,140, Br Queen, Ant
653 bags, $3,000, Buffalo, Hull
4,498 bags, $15,500, Statendam, Rdam
1,600 bags, $7,500, Marquette, London
3,172 bags, $8,800, Ardandearg, Havre
COCOANUT—1 bbl, $22, Athos, Port Limon
CODLIVER—3 bbls, $85, Hyades, Buenos Ayres
15 bbls, $230, Esperanza, Havana
COTTONSEED—100 bbls, $2,620, Minnehaha, London
2 bbls, $43, Mexico, Havana
50 bbls, $700, Xenia, Stettin
10 cs, $65, Curityba, Cuba
100 bbls, $2,100, Lombardia, Genoa
75 bbls, $1,500, Lombardia, Bombay
65 cs, $290, Laguna, Cayenne, F G
250 bbls, $4,450, Pontiac, Malta
300 bbls, $5,150, Pontiac, Venice
900 bbls, $15,300, Pontiac, Trieste
20 cs, $127, Ponce, Porto Rico
25 bbls, $515, Uller, Demerara
100 bbls, $1,536, Kensington, Ant
27 cs, $125, City of Washington, Colon
6 bbls, $125, Natuna, Freemantle
50 bbls, $972, Montserrat, Genoa
60 bbls, $1,800, Barbarossa, Bremen
212 bbls, $4,324, Buffon, Rio Janeiro
5 bbls, 20 cs, $200, Esperanza, Progreso
5,730 gals, $2,820, Cherokee, San Domingo
55 bbls, $1,150, Jeannette Francoise, Sydney
1,756 bbls, $35,320, Georgia, Marseilles
350 bbls, $7,112, Aller, Marseilles
25 bbls, $375, Bohemian, Lpool
50 bbls, $1,200, Buffalo, Hull
100 bbls, $2,008, Statendam, Rdam
4 bbls, 30 cs, $345, Frascati, Kingston
25 bbls, $749, Pretoria, Hbg
3 cs, $14, Alleghany, Kingston
500 bbls, $11,600, Ardandearg, Havre
2 bbls, $45, Morro Castle, Havana
CYLINDER—2 bbls, $25, Black Bird, Port au Prince
4 drs, $94, Alleghany, Greytown
ESSENTIAL—15 cs, $675, Minnehaha, London
2 cs, $121, Mexico, Havana
10 cs, $750, Tauric, Lpool
1 cs, $133, Montserrat, Genoa
5 cs, $186, Montserrat, Barcelona
2 cs, $70, Esperanza, Havana
3 cs, $72, Esperanza, Progreso
54 cs, $1,987, Pretoria, Hbg
FISH—5 cs, $21, Lauenburg, Hayti
1 bbl, $18, Santiago, Cuba
1 bbl, $18, Alleghany, Kingston
LARD—6 bbls, $200, Hindoo, Hull
10 bbls, $200, Pennsylvania, Hbg
2 bbls, $72, Black Bird, Port au Prince
25 bbls, $500, Buffalo, Hull
10 bbls, $330, Astoria, Glasgow
30 bbls, $1,095, Marquette, London
10 bbls, $202, Pretoria, Hbg
13 cs, $108, Wyneric, Algoa Bay
LINSEED—12 cs, $91, Athos, Savanilla
7 bbls, $230, Maracaibo, La Guayra
1 bbl, 15 cs, $143, Ponce, Porto Rico
8 bbls, $295, City of Washington, Colon
6 bbls, 6 cs, $197, Lauenburg, Hayti
1,500 gals, $871, Cherokee, San Domingo
4 bbls, $105, Black Bird, Port au Prince
3 bbls, $110, Alleghany, Kingston
16 cs, $123, Alleghany, Savanilla
10 bbls, $311, Bessel, Bahia
LUB—20 bbls, $99, Athos, Savanilla
31 bbls, $400, Bremerhaven, Ant
2,134 bbls, $13,405, Hindoo, Hull
1 bbl, $19, Silvia, St Johns
20 bbls, $200, Puritan, Shanghai
385 bbls, $2,770, Minnehaha, London
130 bbls, $1,115, Osterbeck, Sydney
300 cs, $880, Fernanda, Freemantle
10 bbls, $250, Tauric, Lpool
30 bbls, $180, Pontiac, Palermo
10 bbls, $60, Pontiac, Venice
50 bbls, $300, Pontiac, Trieste
27 bbls, $435, Ponce, Porto Rico
140 bbls, 60 cs, $3,045, Patria, Marseilles
120 bbls, 120 cs, $1,317, Kensington, Ant
40 cs, $58, City of Washington, Colon
50 cs, $140, Natuna, Freemantle
70 bbls, $1,000, La Champagne, Havre
75 bbls, $450, Panama, Bordeaux
33 bbls, $478, Montserrat, Barcelona
4 bbls, $60, Ucayali, Ceara
160 bbls, $1,311, Barbarossa, Bremen
181 bbls, 175 cs, $1,633, Buffon, Rio Janeiro
8 bbls, $88, Esperanza, Havana
200 cs, $465, Esperanza, Progreso
6,868 gals, $700, Cherokee, San Domingo
126 bbls, $1,260, Eastern Prince, Santos
100 cs, $222, Jeannette Francoise, Sydney
592 bbls, $4,205, Georgia, Marseilles
493 bbls, $2,960, Aller, Genoa
560 bbls, $3,360, Br Queen, Ant
1,073 bbls, $6,420, Buffalo, Hull
1,434 bbls, $8,642, Astoria, Glasgow
414 bbls, $2,655, Statendam, Amsterdam
919 bbls, $5,710, Statendam, Rdam
137 bbls, $1,160, Hekla, Copenhagen
200 cs, $600, Fernanda, Freemantle
466 bbls, $4,718, Marquette, London
1,635 bbls, $13,455, Pretoria, Hbg
11 bbls, 30 cs, $257, Santiago, Cuba
25 bbls, $187, Bessel, Bahia
40 bbls, $510, Wanderer, Shanghai
364 bbls, $2,292, Ardandearg, Havre
120 bbls, 3 cs, $697, Orizaba, Tampico
29 bbls, 1,292 cs, $5,815, Wyneric, Port Natal
MEAL—4 bags, 2 bbls, $12, Trinidad, Bermuda
16 bags, $29, Laguna, Cayenne, F G
800 bags, $1,350, Uller, St Kitts
39 bags, $90, Uller, Demerara
6 bags, $12, Prins Maurits, Surinam
MINERAL COLZA—75 bbls, $450, Hindoo, Hull
30 bbls, $180, Pontiac, Palermo
117 bbls, $700, Montserrat, Barcelona
605 bbls, $3,630, Barbarossa, Bremen
100 bbls, $600, Br Queen, Ant
50 bbls, $300, Buffalo, Hull
200 bbls, $1,200, Statendam, Rdam
MINERAL SEAL—15 bbls, $74, Alleghany, Kingston
NEATSFOOT—8 bbls, $310, La Champagne, Havre
25 bbls, $500, Aller, Genoa
20 bbls, $615, Ardandearg, Havre
OLEO—835 tcs, $28,176, Hindoo, Hull
630 tcs, $23,106, Minnehaha, London
75 tcs, $2,250, Xenia, Copenhagen
70 tcs, $2,075, Xenia, Stettin
35 tcs, $1,025, Xenia, Stavanger
50 tcs, $1,800, Lady Armstrong, Stettin
256 tcs, $8,200, Pennsylvania, Hbg
105 tcs, $3,760, Br Queen, Ant
206 tcs, $7,382, Buffalo, Hull
90 tcs, $3,030, Astoria, Glasgow
2,722 tcs, $90,600, Statendam, Rdam
1,015 tcs, $33,950, Hekla, Copenhagen
947 tcs, $33,579, Pretoria, Hbg
PALM—6 bbls, $146, Maracaibo, La Guayra
206 bbls, $672, Canadian, Lpool
201 bbls, $671, Bohemian, Lpool
PAR—20 cs, $32, Frascati, Kingston
SEWING MACHINE—6 cs, $24, Hindoo, Hull
4 cs, $43, The Highfields, Melbourne
2 cs, $6, Minnehaha, London
10 cs, $24, Tauric, Lpool
1 bbl, $18, Hyades, Montevideo
4 cs, $16, Buffon, Rio Janeiro
10 cs, $26, Esperanza, Progreso
6 cs, $22, Buffalo, Hull
3 cs, $17, Santiago, Cuba
TALLOW—25 bbls, $450, Jersey City, Bristol
OPIUM—6 tins, $872, Mexico, Havana
24 tins, $200, Esperanza, Havana
PAINT—1 ck, 2 bbls, $49, Silvia, Halifax
1 bbl, 3 cs, $95, Minnehaha, London
35 cs, 16 bbls, $521, Mexico, Havana
149 pkgs, $1,187, Ponce, Porto Rico
5 cs, $165, Hyades, Montevideo
3 cs, 30 kegs, $304, City of Washington, Colon
11 cs, $250, Natuna, Freemantle
1 cs, $18, Ucayali, Maranham
2 bbls, 5 cs, $69, Esperanza, Havana
9 pkgs, $165, Esperanza, Progreso
3 bbls, $58, Lauenburg, Hayti
40 pkgs, $177, Prins Maurits, Hayti
15 cs, $233, Prins Maurits, Carupano
76 cs, $436, Cherokee, San Domingo
3 bbls, 1 cs, $304, Jeannette Francoise, Sydney
81 kegs, 1 cs, $175, Bohemian, Lpool
4 cs, $41, Statendam, Rdam
2 cs, $20, Etruria, Lpool
2 cs, $20, Fernanda, Freemantle
13 bbls, $150, Santiago, Cuba
39 cs, $535, Ardandearg, Havre
12 pkgs, $246, Orizaba, Tampico
10 kegs, 22 cs, $340, Morro Castle, Havana
PAPER FINISH—5 cks, $50, Bohemian, Lpool
5 cks, $50, Astoria, Glasgow
PEPPER—9 bags, $124, Maracaibo, La Guayra
1 bag, $9, Curityba, Cuba
20 bags, $222, Ponce, Porto Rico
27 bags, $475, Ucayali, Maranham
10 bags, $171, Esperanza, Progreso
10 bags, $90, Lauenburg, Hayti
6 bags, $72, Frascati, Kingston
4 bags, $62, Orizaba, Tampico
PETROLEUM—(See Petroleum Clearances on page 27)
PETROLEUM JELLY—12 cs, $288, Hindoo, Hull
30 cs, $532, Minnehaha, London
20 cs, $176, Hekla, Copenhagen
50 cs, $700, Pretoria, Hbg
8 cs, $87, Wyneric, Algoa Bay
PITCH—10 bbls, $32, Mexico, Havana
1 bbl, $2, Cherokee, Turks Island
3 bbls, $5, Lauenburg, Hayti
50 bbls, $80, Jeannette Francoise, Sydney
2 bbls, $3, Black Bird, Port au Prince
6 bbls, $10, Alleghany, Kingston
6 bbls, $9, Morro Castle, Havana
20 bbls, $24, Wyneric, Algoa Bay
PLUMBAGO—10 kegs, $30, Marquette, London
POTASH—1 ck, 1 keg, $43, Mexico, Havana
15 cs, $375, Trinidad, Bermuda
20 cks, $1,841, Minnehaha, London
RED LEAD—2 kegs, $18, Mexico, Havana
ROSIN—2 bbls, $9, Athos, Port Limon
50 bbls, $170, Athos, Cartagena
1,400 bbls, $4,380, The Highfields, Melbourne
80 bbls, $299, Maracaibo, La Guayra
25 bbls, $140, Curityba, Cuba
200 bbls, $619, Lombardia, Genoa
19 bbls, $63, Ponce, Porto Rico
50 bbls, $175, Patria, Marseilles
13 bbls, $38, Natuna, Freemantle
150 bbls, $452, Montserrat, Genoa
450 bbls, $2,175, Buffon, Rio Janeiro
100 bbls, $310, Jeannette Francoise, Sydney
500 bbls, $1,630, Bohemian, Lpool
5 bbls, $17, Santiago, Cuba
1 bbl, $2, Alleghany, Kingston
40 bbls, $138, Alleghany, Greytown
150 bbls, $326, Bessel, Bahia
12 bbls, $86, Ardandearg, Havre
70 bbls, $267, Wyneric, Algoa Bay
SARSAPARILLA—5 bls, $251, Patria, Oran
25 bls, $429, Patria, Marseilles
5 bls, $300, Georgia, Marseilles
SHEEP DIP—41 bbls, $1,280, Barbarossa, Bremen
SIZING—131 bbls, $3,977, Statendam, Rdam
SOAP—57 cs, $148, Athos, Cartagena
1 cs, $49, Hindoo, Hull
1 cs, $4, Silvia, Halifax
643 cs, $3,350, Minnehaha, London
18 cs, $138, Mexico, Havana
2 cs, $23, Maracaibo, La Guayra
1 cs, $9, Curityba, Cuba
32 cs, $98, Trinidad, Bermuda
43 cs, $115, Cherokee, Turks Island
40 cs, $3,691, Tauric, Lpool
256 cs, $542, Ponce, Porto Rico
30 cs, $100, Pontiac, Malta
538 cs, $1,210, Uller, Demerara
1,281 cs, $1,872, City of Washington, Colon
197 cs, $1,049, Natuna, Freemantle
16 cs, $394, La Champagne, Havre
1 cs, $84, Buffon, Bahia
20 cs, $33, Ucayali, Ceara
10 cs, $36, Esperanza, Havana
1 cs, $41, Esperanza, Progreso
2,435 cs, $1,858, Lauenburg, Hayti
2,175 cs, $1,675, Prins Maurits, Hayti
2,153 cs, $1,509, Cherokee, San Domingo
550 cs, $313, Black Bird, Port au Prince
1,065 cs, $2,532, Astoria, Glasgow
656 cs, $4,749, Marquette, London
19 cs, $46, Santiago, Nassau
31 cs, $390, Santiago, Cuba
2 cs, $30, Alleghany, Kingston
1 cs, $60, Alleghany, Savanilla
50 bbls, $479, Ardandearg, Havre
1 cs, $4, Orizaba, Tampico
1 cs, $42, Morro Castle, Havana
152 cs, $813, Wyneric, Algoa Bay
STOCK—600 bbls, $1,927, Bohemian, Lpool
SODA ASH—280 bags, $475, Marquette, London
CAUSTIC—7 drs, $152, Athos, Port Limon
SPERMACETI—10 cs, $185, Montserrat, Genoa
20 cs, $400, Bohemian, Lpool
75 cs, $1,329, Ardandearg, Havre
SPONGE—5 pkgs, $158, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
40 bls, $2,295, Statendam, Rdam
60 bls, $368, Ardandearg, Havre
STARCH—20 cs, $22, Athos, Port Limon
250 bags, $1,120, Minnehaha, London
7 bbls, 14 cs, $83, Trinidad, Bermuda
1 bbl, $9, Cherokee, Turks Island
135 cs, $147, Ponce, Porto Rico
262 bags, $1,100, Kensington, Ant
1 bbl, 10 cs, $22, City of Washington, Colon
6 bbls, $72, La Champagne, Havre
50 cs, $61, Ucayali, Maranham
2 cs, $6, Prins Maurits, Hayti
250 bbls, $3,134, Minnehaha, London
21 cs, 1 bbl, $35, Santiago, Nassau
2 cs, $4, Orizaba, Tampico
TALC—63 bbls, $285, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
800 bags, $575, Br Queen, Ant
TALLOW—13 bbls, $285, Athos, Port Limon
75 tcs, $2,588, Hindoo, Hull
70 tcs, $1,225, Xenia, Malmoe
150 hhds, 350 tcs, $15,375, Tauric, Lpool
2 tcs, $48, Uller, Demerara
93 tcs, $1,668, Barbarossa, Bremen
7,991 lbs, $435, Cherokee, San Domingo
659 tcs, $12,500, Georgia, Marseilles
20 bbls, $290, Georgia, Genoa
200 hhds, 200 tcs, $15,175, Bohemian, Lpool
25 tcs, $450, Br Queen, Ant
70 tcs, $1,225, Xenia, Malmoe
150 hhds, 350 tcs, $15,375, Tauric, Lpool
2 tcs, $48, Uller, Demerara
93 tcs, $1,668, Barbarossa, Bremen
7,991 lbs, $435, Cherokee, San Domingo
659 tcs, $12,500, Georgia, Marseilles
20 bbls, $290, Georgia, Genoa
200 hhds, 200 tcs, $15,175, Bohemian, Lpool
25 tcs, $450, Br Queen, Ant
70 tcs, $1,248, Buffalo, Hull
50 tcs, $1,260, Etruria, Lpool
12 tcs, $290, Frascati, Kingston
65 tcs, $1,300, Ardandearg, Havre
TAR—20 cs, $26, Mexico, Havana
5 bbls, $23, Ponce, Porto Rico
10 cs, $13, Esperanza, Havana
24 bbls, $114, Esperanza, Progreso
6 bbls, $33, Lauenburg, Hayti
20 bbls, $200, Jeannette Francoise, Sydney
97 bbls, $185, Astoria, Glasgow
2 bbls, $9, Orizaba, Tampico
COAL—200 bbls, $400, Mexico, Havana
6 bbls, $19, Orizaba, Tampico
200 bbls, $300, Morro Castle, Havana
TURPENTINE—22 cs, $160, Athos, Port Limon
1 bbl, $15, Prins Maurits, Curacao
500 cs, $1,900, Pontiac, Venice
17 cs, $82, Athos, Savanilla
5 cs, $30, Silvia, St Johns
200 cs, $780, The Highfields, Melbourne
18 cs, $81, Maracaibo, La Guayra
31 cs, $117, Curityba, Cuba
2 cs, $10, Trinidad, Bermuda
5 cs, $23, Ponce, Porto Rico
100 cs, $375, Pontiac, Venice
100 cs, $380, Pontiac, Trieste
45 cs, $199, City of Washington, Colon
75 cs, $321, Natuna, Freemantle
60 cs, $250, Ucayali, Maranham
30 cs, $112, Esperanza, Havana
3 bbls, 2 cs, $62, Lauenburg, Hayti
100 cs, $396, Fernanda, Freemantle
310 cs, $1,208, Osterbeck, Sydney
20 cs, 8 bbls, $223, Santiago, Cuba
5 cs, $23, Alleghany, Kingston
12 cs, $60, Alleghany, Savanilla
281 cs, $1,341, Wyneric, Algoa Bay
VARNISH—82 gals, $47, Athos, Cartagena
3,483 gals, $3,960, Minnehaha, London
30 gals, $37, Maracaibo, La Guayra
400 gals, $1,075, Xenia, St Petersburg
3,856 gals, $5,715, Patria, Marseilles
106 gals, $197, City of Washington, Colon
538 gals, $404, Esperanza, Havana
70 gals, $37, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
20 gals, $19, Black Bird, Port au Prince
80 gals, $96, Aller, Genoa
1,068 gals, $560, Bohemian, Lpool
100 gals, $84, Jersey City, Bristol
450 gals, $425, Astoria, Glasgow
150 gals, $384, Statendam, Rdam
10 gals, $4, Frascati, Kingston
6,527 gals, $3,080, Marquette, London
50 gals, $58, Alleghany, Kingston
100 gals, $100, Alleghany, Savanilla
2,141 gals, $2,228, Ardandearg, Havre
350 gals, $185, Orizaba, Tampico
10 gals, $14, Morro Castle, Havana
30 gals, $35, Wyneric, Algoa Bay
WAX, PAR—980 bbls, $13,950, Minnehaha, Ldn
120 cs, $1,810, Tauric, Lpool
90 bags, $1,080, Pontiac, Palermo
200 bags, $2,400, Pontiac, Venice
200 bags, 638 bbls, $11,680, Pontiac, Trieste
70 bbls, $1,110, Pontiac, Fiume
350 bags, $4,200, Montserrat, Barcelona
10 bags, $92, Esperanza, Progreso
28,014 lbs, $1,400, Lucania, Lpool
100 bags, $1,200, Georgia, Marseilles
250 bags, $3,000, Aller, Genoa
250 cs, $3,000, Br Queen, Ant
100 bbls, $1,400, Astoria, Glasgow
2 bbls, $20, Buffalo, Hull
60 bbls, 50 bags, $1,440, Statendam, Rdam
873 bbls, $13,935, Marquette, London
450 bags, $5,400, Pretoria, Hbg
200 bags, $1,812, Orizaba, Tampico
86 cs, $1,711, Wyneric, Port Elizabeth
WHALEBONE—134 bdls, $24,880, La Champagne, Havre
WHITE LEAD—50 kegs, $85, Curityba, Cuba
2 kegs, $17, Cherokee, Turks Island
2 bbls, $14, Santiago, Cuba
30 kegs, $173, Orizaba, Tampico
WHITING—4 bbls, $11, Athos, Cartagena
2 bbls, $3, Curityba, Cuba
10 bbls, $14, Esperanza, Havana
2 bbls, $7, Orizaba, Tampico
WOOD FILLER—3 bbls, $107, Xenia, St Petersburg
1 bbl, $40, Pretoria, Hbg
ZINC DROSS—631 slabs, 1 bbl, $1,329, Bohemian, Lpool

J. L. & D. S. RIKER

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797 slabs, 6 bbls, $2,700, Bohemian, Lpool
OXIDE—400 bbls, $4,000, Marquette, London
200 bbls, $2,000, Bohemian, Lpool
144 bbls, $1,000, Ardandearg, Havre
SKIMMINGS—305 bbls, $4,780, Jersey City, Swansea

Philadelphia Exports.

CARBON—275 bbls, Armenia, Hbg
186 bbls, Mackinaw, London
100 bbls, 80 cs, West Point, London
CREAM TARTAR—5 kegs, Carthaginian, St Johns
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—50 bbls, Carthaginian, Glasgow
100 cs, Rhynland, Lpool
GLUCOSE—200 bbls, Carthaginian, Glasgow
100 bbls, Planet Mars, Avonmouth
1,100 bbls, West Point, London
GREASE—10 bbls, Armenia, Hbg
11 bbls, 10 kegs, Mackinaw, London
115 bbls, West Point, London
MINERAL—490 bbls, Rhynland, Lpool
PET—280 bbls, Rhynland, Lpool
LAMPBLACK—240 bbls, Mackinaw, London
OIL, CAKE—2,189 bags, Hanseat, Amsterdam
17,635 bags, Armenia, Hbg
1,120 bags, West Point, London
LUB—120 bbls, Carthaginian, Glasgow
1,573 bbls, Armenia, Hbg
1,020 bbls, Planet Mars, Avonmouth
155 bbls, Rhynland, Lpool
MINERAL COLZA—150 bbls, Planet Mars, Avonmouth
NEATSFOOT—6 bbls, Planet Mars, Avonmouth
OLEO—75 tcs, Carthaginian, St Johns
200 tcs, Armenia, Hbg
ROSIN—500 bbls, Armenia, Hbg
495 bbls, Planet Mars, Avonmouth
991 bbls, West Point, London
1,500 bbls, Rhynland, Lpool
SOAP—500 cs, West Point, London
WAX, PAR—270 bags, Armenia, Hbg
200 bbls, Planet Mars, Avonmouth
462 bbls, Rhynland, Lpool
ZINC DROSS—91 bbls, 13 cks, Mackinaw, Ldn

Baltimore Exports.

BARK—1,722 bags, Koln, Bremen
576 bags, Tampico, Rdam
GLUCOSE—200 bbls, America, London
GRAPE SUGAR—500 bags, America, London
OIL—6 bbls, Effie, Tarpun Bay
CAKE—1,415 bags, Tampico, Rdam
LINSEED—3 bbls, Mabel Darling, Tarpun Bay
LUB—60 bbls, Tampico, Rdam
8 bbls, Mabel Darling, Tarpun Bay
OLEO—559 tcs, Tampico, Rdam
ROSIN—2,032 bbls, Koln, Bremen
450 bbls, Tampico, Rdam
500 bbls, Delano, Rdam
SOAP—2 cs, Victory, Tarpun Bay
5 cs, Effie, Tarpun Bay
STARCH—11,400 cs, Delano, Rdam
WAX, PAR—200 bbls, America, London
WHITE LEAD—1,147 lbs, Mabel Darling, Tarpun Bay

Savannah Exports.

PHOSPHATE—1,442 tons, $14,423, Finnland, Bremen
ROSIN—500 bbls, $1,130, Finnland, Bremen
2,964 bbls, $6,810, S P Shotter Co, Marciani, Genoa
TURPENTINE—800 bbls, $14,171, S P Shotter Co, Marciani, Genoa

New Orleans Exports.

CANDLES—50 cs, Excelsior, Havana
42 cs, Anselm, Porto Cortez
COTTONSEED CAKE—27,200 bags, Marie Suzanne, Aarhuus
12,750 bags, Marie Suzanne, Aalborg
GREASE—629 pkgs, Themis, Tampico
NAPHTHA—10 drs, Stillwater, Bocas del Toro
OIL—1 bbl, Usk, Ceiba
5 bbls, Bergenseren, Livingston
5 bbls, Utstein, Bluefields
8 bbls, Anselm, Porto Cortez
20 bbls, Condor, Bluefields
COTTONSEED—100 bbls, Sicilia, Genoa
560 bbls, Onton, Ant
450 bbls, Hendonhall, Rdam
PETROLEUM—1 bbl, Habil, Porto Cortez
700 cs, Anselm, Porto Cortez
PITCH—4 bbls, Sicilia, Genoa
ROSIN—1,000 bbls, Darien, Lpool
SOAP—20 cs, Anselm, Porto Cortez
TURPENTINE—100 bbls, Darien, Lpool
150 bbls, Glenarm Head, Dublin

Galveston Exports.

COTTONSEED, CAKE—27,996 bags, $83,307, Linda, Aarhuus
1,721 bags, $4,736, Norderney, Bremen
MEAL—4,478 bags, $4,704, Norderney, Bremen
33,316 bags, $37,130, Polaria, Hbg
5,600 bags, $5,663, Irada, Lpool

San Francisco Exports.

ACID—1 tank, Walla Walla, Br Columbia
BONE ASH—252 bbls, China, Japan
DRUGS—2 cs, China, Manila
20 cs, Walla Walla, Br Columbia
OIL—4 cs, China, Japan
32 cs, China, Manila
34 cs, Walla Walla, Br Columbia
6 bbls, Umatilla, Br Columbia
PAINT—4 cs, China, Japan
68 cs, China, Manila
48 cs, Walla Walla, Br Columbia
POTASH—6 pkgs, Walla Walla, Br Columbia
WHITE LEAD—11 kegs, Walla Walla, Br Columbia

CHARTERS.

Following is a list of vessels chartered at the principal ports during the past week to convey products to or from American ports:—

FISH SCRAP—Sch Jas Boyce, Jr, from Tiverton to Savannah, p t
NAVAL STORES—Sch Geo May, from Carrabelle to New York, p t
PHOSPHATE—Br str Ixia, from Fernandina to Ghent, p t
Br str Turquoise, from Tampa to La Pallice, 19s
Str Mae, from Tampa to Elizabethport, p t
ROSIN—Ital bk Maria L, from Savannah to Fiume or Trieste, 3s 1½d

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Week ending July 11.

ALCOHOL—80 bbls, J A Webb & Son, New Orleans
8 bbls, J A Webb & Son, D, L & W R R
WOOD—193 bbls, 4 drs, W S Gray, E R R
80 bbls, Rogers & Pyatt, L V R R
3 bbls, order, F R L
120 bbls, W S Gray, L V R R
BARK, CINCHONA—84 bags, export, New Orleans
EXTRACT—60 bbls, order, O D S S L
BARYTES—293 bbls, order, O D S S L
BEESWAX—2 bags, order, New Orleans
4 bbls, 4 bxs, order, O D S S L
1 box, order, L V R R
1 cs, P Harmony's Nephews, Galveston
BONES—222 bags, E Valk, Charleston
CLAY—1,174 bags, order, Jacksonville
308 cks, R McNamee & Co, Charleston
736 bags, Chesebrough Mfg Co, Jacksonville
504 bags, order, Savannah
329 cks, Inter Paper Co, Charleston
FLAXSEED—20 bbls, T R Bagot, H R R R
FULLER'S EARTH—150 bags, order, O D S S L
GREASE—24 bbls, order, O D S S L
75 bbls, S B Oliver, H R R R
16 bbls, order, P R R
28 bbls, F Crawford, P R R
75 bbls, Colgate & Co, F R L
121 bbls, order, F R L
160 bbls, order, C R R of N J
222 bbls, H W Calef, F R L
75 bbls, export, W S R R
106 tcs, Welch & W, P R R
75 tcs, Northrup Com Co, E R R
60 bbls, H W Calef, P R R
60 bbls, Colgate & Co, Boston
50 bbls, Welch, H & C, Boston
GUM CHICLÆ—8 bls, Harburger & S, New Orleans
HIGHWINES—240 bbls, Nat Dist Co, P R R
201 bbls, Ridgewood Dist Co, H R R R
80 bbls, Luyties Bros, L V R R
173 bbls, Engel, H & Co, L V R R
75 bbls, J A Webb & Son, D, L & W R R
576 bbls, Amer Dist Co, D, L & W R R
80 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, D, L & W R R
80 bbls, E Essing, B & O R R
80 bbls, E Conklin, B & O R R
135 bbls, Merchants Dist Co, L V R R
45 bbls, Geo Clark, D, L & W R R
80 bbls, C Froeb, B & O R R
LAMPBLACK—60 bbls, order, Savannah
LEAD—6,125 pigs, Balbach S & R Co, New Orleans
17,760 pigs, Amer S & R Co, New Orleans
2,766 pigs, order, Savannah
OCHER—75 bbls, order, Savannah
193 bbls, order, O D S S L
OIL, CAKE—1,850 bags, export, L V R R
9,125 bags, export, D, L & W R R
2 cars, order, C R R of N J
1,478 bags, Amer Linseed Co, Canal
185 bags, export, W S R R
150 bags, E Adler, P R R
2,706 bags, export, H R R R
345 bags, Amer Linseed Co, D, L & W R R
1,500 bags, McLaren & M, D, L & W R R
CORN—85 bbls, export, P R R
COTTONSEED—2,500 bbls, Amer Cotton Oil Co, New Orleans
160 bbls, Williams & F Cs, New Orleans
1,175 bbls, order, Savannah
10 cars, Wilcox Lard Co, W S R R
101 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, L V R R
236 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, Charleston
100 bbls, export, P R R
1,462 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, P R R
100 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, B & O R R
677 bbls, export, B & O R R
FISH—300 bbls, Swan & F, Balto Trans Co
305 bbls, Stevens & W, Balto Trans Co
200 bbls, Probst & W, Balto Trans Co
LARD—60 bbls, export, B & O R R
25 bbls, export, H R R R
LINSEED—60 bbls, Macy & D, H R R R
130 bbls, Macy & D, P R R
15 bbls, T R Bagot, H R R R
120 bbls, Macy & D, D, L & W R R
LUB—60 bbls, W P Fuller & Co, P R R
182 bbls, order, C R R of N J
198 bbls, export, P R R
81 bbls, Davies, T & Co, P R R
MEAL—1,900 bags, I H Reed & Co, H R R R
600 bags, export, E R R
800 bags, A L Clements, L V R R
NEATSFOOT—25 bbls, export, L V R R
OLEO—2,324 tcs, export, W S R R
1,010 tcs, export, L V R R
260 tcs, C R R of N J
140 tcs, export, D, L & W R R
220 tcs, M Frankfort, B & O R R
140 tcs, export, E R R
70 tcs, export, P R R
320 tcs, export, B & O R R
PINE—5 bbls, H W Johns Mfg Co, Wilmington
1 bbl, Pine Oil Co, Wilmington
ROSIN—151 bbls, order, Savannah
PITCH—105 bbls, order, Savannah
POTASH—35 cks, J Brower & Co, H R R R
38 cks, order, H R R R
11 cks, order, P R R
38 cks, Littlejohn & P, Balto Trans Co
9 cks, order, D, L & W R R
2 cks, order, Balto Trans Co
10 cks, Roessler & H C Co, P R R
16 cks, J Brower & Co, D, L & W R R
3 cks, order, F R L
7 cks, order, O D S S L
3 cks, order, L V R R
CHLOR—58 kegs, order, H R R R
QUICKSILVER—334 flasks, Haas Bros, New Orleans
ROSIN—450 bbls, C B Turton Co, Jacksonville
2,108 bbls, M W Larendon, Jacksonville
120 bbls, T Sealy, Jacksonville
563 bbls, Baily & M, Jacksonville
280 bbls, order, Jacksonville
47 bbls, L Breslauer, Charleston
300 bbls, H J Hayne, Jacksonville
256 bbls, order, O D S S L
2,485 bbls, order, Savannah
347 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
263 bbls, Baily & M, Georgetown
267 bbls, L Breslauer, Georgetown
29 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Wilmington
120 bbls, Baily & M, Wilmington
228 bbls, order, Wilmington
SODA ASH—510 bgs, order, O D S S L
CAUSTIC—337 drs, order, O D S S L
SPELTER—1,404 slabs, Hendricks Bros, P R R
SPONGE—52 bls, order, Savannah
4 cs, order, New Orleans
45 bls, Lasker & B, Key West
36 bls, Leousi, Clonney & Co, Key West
18 bls, order, Key West
15 bls, order, Jacksonville
52 bls, Lasker & B, Jacksonville
STARCH—1,600 bgs, export, O D S S L
STEARINE—52 tcs, export, E R R
137 bbls, order, O D S S L
17 hhds, Wilcox Lard Co, P R R
SUMAC—210 bgs, Core & Herbert, P R R
TALLOW—12 bbls, order, O D S S L
225 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, H R R R
25 tcs, export, L V R R
36 bbls, 230 tcs, order, C R R of N J
13 bbls, H W Calef, F R L
10 bbls, Stern Bros, F R L
12 bbls, order, W S R R
75 tcs, E Valk, P R R
528 tcs, E Valk, D, L & W R R
75 tcs, W D Vandenhove & Co, B & O R R
110 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, F R L
48 bbls, order, F R L
17 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, W S R R
155 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, P R R
5 bbls, order, P R R
100 tcs, Welch, H & Co, Boston
100 bbls, H W Calef, P R R
6 bbls, B T Babbitt, E R R
16 bbls, order, D, L & W R R
TAR—150 bbls, order, O D S S L
8 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
10 bbls, F W Blossom, Wilmington
100 bbls, order, Wilmington
2 bbls, H Klien & Co, Wilmington
TURPENTINE—50 bbls, F W Blossom, Jacksonville
1,025 bbls, order, Jacksonville
69 bbls, order, O D S S L
1,205 bbls, order, Savannah
95 bbls, Baily & M, Jacksonville
6 bbls, L Breslauer, Charleston
203 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
31 bbls, L Breslauer, Georgetown
30 bbls, H J Hayne, Wilmington
200 bbls, M W Larendon, Wilmington
13 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Wilmington
120 bbls, Baily & M, Wilmington
10 bbls, H Louderbough, Wilmington
72 bbls, F W Blossom, Wilmington
266 bbls, M W Larendon, Jacksonville
VANILLA BEANS—37 cs, order, New Orleans
21 cs, export, New Orleans

Total Domestic Receipts.

At New York for week ending July 11, 1901.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1.
Alcohol, bbls	88	4,471
Beeswax, pkgs	12	425
Boneblack, bgs	...	5,252
Borax, bgs	...	1,816
Cottonseed, bgs	...	6,568
Ashes, bgs	...	9,242
Cake, bgs	...	.....
Hulls, bgs	...	150
Meal, bgs	...	19,698
Flaxseed, bu	60	80,045
Glue, pkgs	...	698
Grease, pkgs	1,147	26,644
Highwines, bbls	1,845	66,539
Lead, pigs	26,651	846,332
Mustard seed, bgs	...	3,664
Oil cake, bgs	17,659	278,822
Cottonseed, bbls	7,301	278,776
Fish, bbls	805	1,645
Lard, bbls	85	1,537
Lubricating, bbls	521	14,084
Oleo stock, tcs	5,084	106,269
Pitch, bbls	105	3,730
Quicksilver, flks	334	5,941
Rosin, bbls	7,863	183,433
Soap stock, bbls	...	4,779
Spelter, pcs	1,404	127,495
Sponges, bls	222	6,090
Starch, pkgs	1,600	37,293
Stearine, pkgs	206	3,605
Sumac, bgs	210	6,776
Tallow, pkgs	1,808	26,683
Tar, bbls	270	17,204
Turpentine, crude, bbls	...	738
Spirits, bbls	3,395	62,770

Boston Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 10.

ROSIN—76 bbls, Charleston

Baltimore Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 10.

CLAY—1,160 bags, 16 cks, Savannah
LAMPBLACK—35 bbls, Savannah
OIL, COTTONSEED—60 bbls, Savannah
ROSIN—210 bbls, Savannah
PITCH—209 bbls, Savannah
ROSIN—11,265 bbls, Savannah
TURPENTINE—147 bbls, Savannah

Charleston Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 10.

ROSIN—27 bbls
TURPENTINE—17 cks

Savannah Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 10.

ROSIN—21,784 bbls
TURPENTINE—9,685 cks

Wilmington Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 10.

ROSIN—871 bbls
TAR—497 bbls
TURPENTINE—451 cks
CRUDE—701 bbls

New Orleans Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 9.

COTTONSEED—3,137 bags
OIL—100 bbls

San Francisco Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 6.

PLUMBAGO—54 bbls, O F T Co, via Vancouver

MERCK & CO.

Potash Permanganate, Large and Small Crystals
Creolin—Pearson.
Acid Pyrogallic, Resublimed.
Hydroquinone, Highest Purity.

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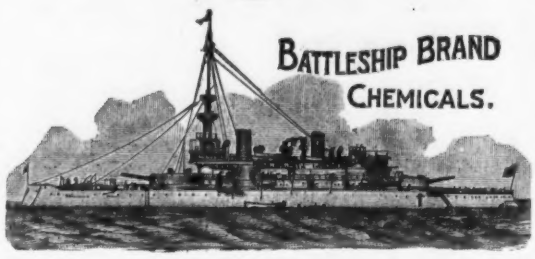

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CHEMICAL MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on pages 31 and 32.

Saturday Evening, July 13, 1901.

While the stock market has been more or less irregular, and caused considerable anxiety in financial circles, general trade has been better, and a decided improvement is noted, especially for chemicals, not only for delivery over this, but next year as well. Bicarb soda is the only article that seems unsettled, and this only in some sections of the South, where competition is sharp. Caustic soda and alkali have sold freely for forward, and prices are tending upward. Arsenic is firmer and the same may be said of blue vitriol. Nitrate of soda is easy for spot lots, but for forward arrivals full prices are named. The other light chemicals and acids are all meeting with the usual seasonable demand, with few changes to note, as detailed below.

Heavy Chemicals.

ALKALI.—The bulk of the business at the moment is confined to booking orders for next fire, as about all of the glass factories have now closed down for their usual summer vacations. There has, however, been a fair business done for other consuming outlets for prompt, and sales of several hundred tons of domestic high test are reported at 80@85c., and a few single car lots by second hands at 75@80c. f. o. b. works. For delivery over next fire sales of 2,000 tons are reported at about 80c. f. o. b. works. There are orders in the market for several thousand tons for next fire at a shade under 75c., but makers so far have declined to sell.

BICARB. SODA.—Owing to sharp competition in some of the Southern States, prices there are very much demoralized, especially for packages. In this section, however, trade conditions are better, and prices are steadier at 1.05@1.10c. for ordinary, and 3¼@3½c. for extra grades f. o. b., less the usual discount terms.

CAUSTIC SODA. — As previously noted, the market for prompt and for delivery over the balance of this year is firmer and prices are tending upward. Sales of 1,200 drums are reported at 1.92½c. f. o. b. works. For delivery over 1902 there is more inquiry and a large business could be done, except for the indifference of domestic makers to go forward, though they have booked several round lots of high test at 1.90@1.92½c. f. o. b. works. Powdered is selling freely for prompt and forward, at 2¾@3¼c. f. o. b. works, as to make and quantity, less the usual discount terms.

SAL SODA.—There is an improved demand in this section since the advances noted in our last. Makers are all busy filling orders at 55c. f. o. b. works, and 65c. delivered in this section, less the usual discount terms. Outside of this section, prices are still more or less demoralized, owing to competition. No change as yet has been made in concentrated, which is selling freely at 1.40@1.50c. for "Arm and Hammer" f. o. b., less the usual discount terms. Foreign is quiet, but steady, at 67½c. for July shipment.

MONOHYDRATE CRYSTALS.—Since the warm weather set in there has been an improved demand for prompt, with a good business done for forward at 1.40@1.50c. and for "Snowflake" at 1¼c. f. o. b. works, less the usual terms.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Better jobbing demand is reported for spot goods and sales are being made of Continental at 1.80c. and upward, and of Liverpool at 2c. and upward, as to make, test and seller.

Acids.

ACETIC.—The usual summer jobbing demand prevails, all of which tends to keep stocks from accumulating in makers' hands. Consequently, prices are fairly steady at 1⅝c. and upward, as to test, make and point of delivery.

MURIATIC.—The usual seasonable demand prevails; outside of this there is very little interest shown, either for prompt or forward delivery. Prices remain as previously quoted at 1.20c. and upward, according to strength and quantity.

OXALIC.—Rather more inquiry for arrival, with sales reported of several round lots at 5½c., and at 5⅝@6c. for jobbing spot parcels, as to make and seller.

TARTARIC.—The usual jobbing demand prevails incident to this period of the year. Prices are only fairly steady at 28@28½c. for crystals and at 28½@29c. for powdered, less the usual discount terms.

SULPHURIC. — The increased demand for prompt is chiefly from the soda water makers, who have been increasing their contract deliveries. The textile trade, however, is quiet, as many of the mills have shut down, thus curtailing the outlet in that section. Very little new business is reported for forward, either for export or for the home trade. Prices remain unchanged at 1.20c. and upward for 66 deg., as to quantity and delivery point.

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

ACETATE OF LIME.—The bulk of the business passing at the moment is for export, as the home demand is rather slow, though more inquiry the past few days for fall delivery. No change in prices, which remain steady at 1.05@1.10c. for brown and 1.55@1.60c. for gray, as to quantity and point of delivery.

ALUM.—The usual amount of stock is being taken up for daily consumption, but outside of this new business is not plentiful. Makers report light stocks, with prices steady at 1.75@1.80c. for lump and 1.80@1.85c. for ground, as to make and quantity.

ARSENIC.—The firmness noted in our last continues, especially for round lots, as dealers are working more in harmony than they were a few weeks ago. The demand, however, is not brisk and prices may be quoted nominal for jobbing parcels at 3¾@3⅞c. f. o. b., as to quantity and seller. Red is jobbing at 7@7½c., as to seller.

BLUE VITRIOL.—The demand for small crystals is rather slow, and prices are easy at 4½c., but for large crystals there is more demand, and sales are reported at 4⅝c. for car lots and at 4¾@5c. for jobbing parcels.

BRIMSTONE.—The recent arrival all sold for consumption. Small sales are reported from steamer due at $22.25, and for July-August shipment at $21.75@22.00 per ton, as to quantity and seller.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—The usual jobbing demand prevails. Outside of this there is very little of interest, as the bulk of the large consumers are under contract with the domestic makers. Second hands are selling at 8¼c. for crystals and 8½@8¾c. for powdered, as to make and seller.

CHLORATE OF SODA.—More demand is reported for spot goods at 9¼@9½c. For arrival they are asking 9@9½c., as to date of shipment, but the demand is slow.

CAUSTIC POTASH.—Only a small retail demand for spot goods. Prices may be quoted nominal at 5½@6½c., as to test and quantity, but to place a round lot this would have to be shaded.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.—Trade has been very quiet, as sellers and buyers are apart in their views. Recent arrivals have gone into store, even though there was considerable pressure to sell. Prices are easy at 4⅛@4½c. for calcined and 4⅝@4⅝c. for hydrated, as to test, make and seller.

COPPERAS.—The market is a shade firmer, with makers asking more money, but second hands are selling in a limited way car lots at 30@32½c. for bulk and 35@40c. for bbls.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Trade the past week has been quiet and prices are easy at 19½c. for crystals and 19¾@20c. for powdered, as to make, less the usual terms.

GLAUBER'S SALT.—There is an improved demand, which has depleted stocks in makers' hands. Prices for

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the present are unchanged at 70c. and upward for car lots, as to point of delivery.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Recent arrivals are being pushed for sale from dock at 1.85c., but buyers are indifferent at the moment. For August-September arrival 1.87½c. and for later arrivals 1.92½@1.95c. are named.

SAL AMMONIAC.—More demand is reported, with sales of several lots reported at 5⅞@6c. for white grain and 8⅝@8¾c. for lump, as to make and seller.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—There is still a scarcity of stocks for prompt and makers are firm in their prices for brown at 6@6¼c. and for white crystals at 8@8¼c., less the usual discount terms.

SALTPETER.—The market is dull and easy at 3.25c. for dock and 3.30@3.35c. for store parcels of crude. Refined is in better request at 4¼@5¼c., as to grade and seller.

Ammoniates, Potashes, Etc.

There is a slight improvement in the demand for the leading ammoniates, but light stocks available have a tendency to restrict business. Sulphate of ammonia is in better demand with $2.65 bid for several round lots for July-August shipment. About 200 tons was taken at $2.68½, the market closing steady at $2.70@2.72½ asked for further lots. Blood is in better request at $2.05 f. o. b. Chicago. Tankage is quiet but steady at $2.00 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago for 9 and 20. Calcutta bone meal is rather quiet at the moment. Domestic steamed ground bone is selling in a jobbing way at $16.50@17.50 per ton, as to purity. Fish scrap is firmer, with light stocks, at $23.50@24.00 for dry and $13.00@13.50 per ton for wet f. o. b. factory.

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Chicago Seed and Oil Market.

Chicago, July 12, 1901.

Interest now centers on the coming crop. What a month ago was a decidedly weak situation, viewed from a statistical standpoint, has resolved itself into one just as decidedly strong, judged by the same standards. No rain in Kansas or Missouri for five weeks, these States covering the flax section of the Southwest, has caused an extreme drought that has still further lessened the chances for a crop in that section, which at best will be a light one. As the crop there is now in its harvesting period, the further danger is now confronted of rains during harvest, with a resulting deterioration in the quality of the seed. From Iowa the best of reports continue to come in. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway's crop report gives the condition of flax as especially fine, and parties who have large interests in Minnesota and South Dakota say the prospects are for fine crops in those States. In North Dakota, the flax granary of this country, the reports are very unfavorable. The crop service bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, North Dakota section, in its bulletin for week ended July 8, summarizes the condition as follows:—"Flax still continues poor and has further deteriorated during the week, the wet weather being very unfavorable for it. In some sections it is being plowed under, and at present promises a very poor crop." Cass County is the banner flax county of North Dakota. From this county correspondents write as follows: "Town of Ayr, flax not doing well; Leonard, flax a failure; Davenport, flax is very poor; Harwood, corn a complete failure, flax nearly as bad; Kindred, flax is very poor, overgrown with weeds, and in many places will be plowed under; Horace, flax a failure; Buffalo, flax poor and still declining." Barnes, the second county in flax acreage, reports the fields in poor condition. The third county, Wells, reports ground too wet for flax and that Russian thistle will prevent even a fair crop on some fields. Grand Forks County comes fourth in importance, and reports the crop very backward, and present wet weather continuing, will be a failure. Other counties report the crop as weedy, late and poor. This is a fair summary of conditions in the principal flax-producing State. The complaints as to insect damage and thin and uneven growth are doubtless based on fact, but the reports of sickly condition from too much rain, and the inference from this that the crops for that reason will be of little account, are based on conjecture. The writer is of opinion that the flax that has had an excess of moisture may yield more seed than the Northwest now figures on. This opinion is based on experiments made by the writer this season with the object of ascertaining the effect of surplus moisture. A patch of Argentine seed was sown and was each night watered, the ground being kept well saturated. The leaves became yellow, but the plants are well set with bolls. In view of this week's conditions the yield estimated for North Dakota last week may seem too high, and the Southwest is in poorer shape than a week ago, but changes in those sections will in part be offset by the exceptionally good prospects from the other districts, which were based on only average conditions. Perhaps of even more far-reaching influence on the general trade will be the effect these reports of crop damage will have on the farmer in the way of holding back his seed. He has usually sold at a low price in the fall, only to see it advance later on. In many cases his financial condition has compelled him to dispose of his crop as soon as raised. Last year, although the price was high at the start, it was higher later on, and highest at the year's close. A large number of farmers are to-day in good financial condition, and profiting by the lessons taught in previous years, will be slow to dispose of their crop at harvest. The reports of damage will be a strong factor for the holding back of a larger proportion of the crop than in previous years. Kansas farmers last year had a good crop, but were slow in letting go of it because of the idea that existed that the Northwestern crop was a failure. Now the impression has again been created that the Northwestern crop—that from North Dakota, at least—will be light, and added to that is the knowledge of a shortage in their own State. Regardless of present high prices, the farmer reasons that they should go still higher by reason of seed scarcity, and his refusal to sell would undoubtedly be a strong factor in maintaining a high value. The backwardness of the crop, the damage to the earlier crops of the Southwest and the lessened aggregate of the annual yield in the Northwest, and the possibility of the holding back of deliveries by the Southwest, put seed to-day in a strong position. That more seed than will be required for domestic consumption will be raised seems probable, but it is becoming evident that it will not be available at the right time, if indeed it be "available" at all. The prospects are that large crops will come to market from Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota in October; but if these receipts are taken care of by strong parties, those buyers who a year ago explained their October purchases by saying "we had to have the oil at that season" are apt to find that

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MURIATIC ACID, C. P. GLYCERINE, GLAUBER'S SALT,
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MIXED ACID, SULPHATE OF ZINC, HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA
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they may again have to pay a good price for their oil. Russia apparently will have an average crop. India reports 10 per cent. above last year, which is still below the average. The heavy receipts from the India crop arrrive in July and August, and should ease the situation abroad; indeed, Beerbohm reports seed sold at 52 shillings for transshipment to America, equal to about $2 a bushel laid down at New York, duty paid, or about the same price at which Western seed could be laid down there. Seed at $2 and cake at $26, New York would give oil an actual value of 72c. But the market is in that position where prices may be arbitrarily placed at whatever figure the holders desire. Prices for seed at Chicago this week moved around in an erratic way without apparent reason. It is a popular saying on the Board of Trade that "if you want action, get into flax!" The past week the market had action enough to suit any one. The levers of manipulation were set to work, and prices were pushed up without let or hindrance. Then came an absence of demand and some pretty good receipts in the Northwest, and the manipulators of the levers stood clear. October then fell from $1.51 bid to $1.35 bid, and September slid down from $1.55 to $1.44. Presumably the advance was forced for the purpose of scaring in shorts, but if any large shorts were scared in, it was by private settlement, as but 15,000 October was traded in on the deals. The closing prices for the week were:—

1901.	N. W.	No. 1.	Sept.	Oct.
July 5	1.88	1.88	1.50	1.45
July 6	1.88	1.88	1.55	1.51
July 8.	1.88	1.88	1.44	1.35
July 9	1.88	1.88	1.45	1.40½
July 10	1.88	1.88	1.46	1.41
July 10, 1900	1.80	1.80	1.35½	1.30½

The transactions were limited to single cars of cash and a few thousand bushels of futures. The course of the prices showed how absolutely the market was controlled when prices could be so rapidly advanced to catch a few 5,000-bushel shorts. The trades follow:—

	Cash, Bush.	Bulk of sales at—	Sept., Bush.	Bulk of sales at—
July 5	750	$1.88	....	....
July 6	750	1.88	1,000	$1.50
July 8	1,500	1.88	....	....
July 9	750	1.88	1,000	1.48
July 10	...	....	....	....

	Oct., Bush.	Bulk of sales at—
July 6	15,000	$1.50@1.52
July 10	5,000	1.42

Receipts continue light at this market, as follows:—

	N.W.	No.1.	Rej.	No gde.	Non-Insp.	Ttl. 1901.	Ttl. 1900.
July 5	2	1	1	..	1	5	..
July 6	1	2	..	..	..	3	..
July 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 8	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
July 9	..	3	1	..	..	4	1
July 10	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Total	5	8	2	..	2	16	1
Ttl. on cp.	1,483	2,561	1,557	208	1,453	7,259	8,218

At the Northwest, however, the receipts were liberal, as shown below:—

	Chicago.	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Total.
July 5	5	6	26	37
July 6	3	25	12	40
July 8	2	4	29	35
July 9	4	20	4	28
July 10	2	2	3	7
Total	16	57	74	147

Shipments were of no consequence. They were:—

	No. 1.	Total. 1901.	Total. 1900.
July 7	...	...	982
July 8	7,003	7,003	...
July 10	2,263	2,263	...
Total	9,266	9,266	982

There is no seed in store at Chicago. Duluth and Minneapolis both show an increase, as follows:—

1901.	Chicago.	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Total.
July 6	...	74,687	12,114	86,801
June 29	...	48,400	4,000	52,400
Increase	...	26,287	8,114	34,401
1900.				
July 7	...	50,030	7,612	57,642
June 30	...	79,689	4,155	83,844
Decrease	...	29,659	*3,457	26,202

*Increase.

LINSEED OIL.—Market firm at 80c., at which there is a little new business, but not much. The consumption from now on will be limited, and it is understood that the smaller trade generally have enough to last them five or six weeks. It is stated that those taking oil on old contracts are using it in their own manufactures, and that little of this oil is again coming on the market in competition with the mills. The price is now prohibitive for anything but urgent necessities, and is considerably above a parity with the current prices for seed.

LINSEED OIL CAKE.—There has lately been considerable inquiry for linseed cake for fall shipment (September to December). These inquiries in many cases amount to actual bids, which, based on present rates of freight, would make the quotation $24 f. o. b. Chicago. Freights have advanced 50c. to $1 a ton, the advance being figured costly on the ocean end. The market has been featureless, there really being very little in it.

CORN OIL.—Makers are asking 5¾c. per lb., equal to about 44½c. per gallon. The domestic demand continues good, and some improvement is now noted in the foreign demand, which has recently been lacking.

CORN OIL CAKE.—This product is quotable nominally $18.25, though makers for the time being are out of the market, owing to limited production. The demand keeps up.

OLEO OIL.—There is very little doing in the oleo oil market, and prices have been shaded ⅛c., makers now asking 9½c. for the extra grade. Foreigners are holding off for lower prices. Last sales were 55 florins Rotterdam. It is reported the poor condition of pastures in this country will curtail the production of creamery butter, to the advantage of the butterine industry.

GLYCERINE.—The glycerine market shows very little variation from last week's report. The usual midsummer dullness is affecting the consumption of C. P. glycerine, and prevails at present to its fullest extent. The wholesale drug trade is practically out of the market. Consumption for manufacturing purposes continues in good volume and stocks in the hands of refiners are not large. We quote C. P. at from 14c. to 14½c., drums extra, with a premium of ¾c. per pound for C. P. in 50-pound cans. Dynamite glycerine continues in good request, and with small stocks to draw from, the market is firm at 13@13¼c., drums included. Crude is in good demand, with soap lye crude at 7¾@8c. for 80 per cent. C. P. Candle crude, 28 deg. Beaume, is 9½c. loose.

LARD.—At the start there was considerable buying of lard in a quiet way for foreign shipment. At times the market was active and there was also a good cash trade. Under this stimulus prices early advanced 17½c. This was followed by a dullness in the cash article, due to English crowd becoming sellers of July and buyers of the far-off options, and the reaction carried the price to a figure showing a loss of 2½c. for the week. Shipments were slightly larger at 18,700 tierces, and exports 10,000 tierces smaller, at 19,500.

TALLOW.—Prices a shade easier and market closed dull. Edible continues 6c. bid and 6¼c. asked. Prime packers unchanged at 5⅝c. Prime country, 5½c. City renderers declined ¼c. to 5½c., No. 1 country is ⅛c. lower at 5⅛@5¼c., and No. 1 packers is off ⅛c. to 5¼c.

STEARINES.—The price of oleo stearine is strongly maintained, but very little trading was done, makers all holding at 9¾c., with extra oleo oil at 9½c. Tallow stearine nominally 6@6¼c. White grease stearine, 5¼@5⅝c., and yellow, 4⅞c.

GREASES.—More activity was seen in the grease market owing to foreign buying, and several of the commission houses are again figuring on this article, claiming to have inquiries for export. Prices are held firm, but are unchanged. Offerings are a little more numerous, especially of white, and demand also shows improvement. A white is quotable at 5¼@5⅜c.; B white, 4⅞@5⅛c.; house, 4⅜@4½c.; yellow, 4⅜c., with considerable bought at that; brown, nominally 4¼c.; bone grease, 4⅜@4¾c.

Patents Granted.

677,228.—DISAZO DYE. Paul Julius, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Filed Feb. 21, 1901. Issued June 25, 1901.

677,229.—DISAZO DYE. Paul Julius, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Filed Feb. 25, 1901. Issued June 25, 1901.

677,230.—DISAZO DYE. Paul Julius, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Filed Feb. 25, 1901. Issued June 25, 1901.

677,231.—DISAZO DYE. Paul Julius, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Filed March 19, 1901. Issued June 25, 1901.

677,239.—HALOGEN-SUBSTITUTED INDIGO AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Rudolph Knietsch and Robert Holdmann, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Filed Feb. 6, 1900. Issued June 25, 1901.

677,240. — INDIGO SULFO-ACID. Rudolf Kneitsch and Robert Holdmann, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Filed Feb. 25, 1900. Issued June 25, 1901.

677,279.—BASIC DYE AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Friedrich Runkel, Elberfeld, Germany. Filed Feb. 6, 1901. Issued June 25, 1901.

677,303.—COTTONSEED HULLING, REDUCING, AND SEPARATING MACHINE. Cornelius Young, Selma, Ala. Filed July 19, 1900. Issued June 25, 1901.

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DYE MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 32.

Saturday Evening, July 13, 1901.

The market did not seem to recover during the past week from the lethargy into which it was thrown by the wholesale closing up of industries, owing to the excessively hot weather. The price current changes were few and unimportant, and taken as a whole, the interest shown was of a most meager kind. There is, however, nothing unusual in the situation for the time of year. It is a case of quiet between seasons. It is the season for vacations, and interest is revived only in rare and exceptional cases. Prices, however, show little disposition to sag and under the circumstances are well maintained. There is apparently nothing to be gained by offering concessions. The textile industries are running as light as possible and are not disposed to take on obligations, even at apparent profit. Corn starch is slightly higher in sympathy with the raw material, and gambier is quoted firm, but without radical change of value.

ALBUMEN.—The situation as regards both egg and blood albumen is without material change from conditions previously reported. Demand continues light and there is nothing upon which to base hopes for a change for the better either in the producing markets or at distributing centers here before the usual fall activity sets in. The effect of Chinese competition is being seriously felt in Europe, and it is reported that the production on the latter continent will be light this year in consequence. Prices are quoted unchanged. Chinese egg at 39c. up and prime Russian 59c. Blood is offered at from 14c. to 17c.

ANILINE OIL.—While demand continues quiet, there is still a steady tone to the market, which is firm at quotations. Business, however, is confined to small jobbing parcels to meet current quotations. Prices are quoted 9¼@9¾c.

ANILINE SALT. — Conditions are about the same as with aniline oil. Demand is meager, and for small jobbing lots only. Prime German salts, however, are held firmly at quotations, and there is little attempt noticeable to force a market. We quote 8½@9c. for prime German.

BICHLORIDE OF TIN.—All tin solutions are moving more or less slowly, and the market for bichloride is no exception to the rule. While demand is limited, however, the position of the market is firm, in sympathy with the raw materials, and prices are well maintained upon the basis of 9½@11c. for 50 deg. and 11⅞@13c. for 60 deg.

BICHROMATES.—The usual summer dullness in the textile industries is more or less reflected in the falling off in demand for bichromate of potash and soda. There is, however, nothing unusual in the situation, and beneath there is still the same steady undertone to the market, which is well controlled and which is quoted upon the basis of old current quotations—8¼@8½c. for potash and 6¼@6½c. for soda.

CUTCH.—Conditions are improved but little, if at all, from the quiet reported during the previous week. The little demand apparent was for small jobbing lots to meet sundry odd requirements. There was no interest shown in a general way. Prices are reported without quotable change, as follows: Mat, 4¼@5c.; refined, 4¾@5½c., and refined in boxes, 5¾@6½c.

DEXTRINE.—In sympathy with the quiet position of the textile industries, the demand for corn and potato dextrine, both imported and domestic, has fallen off, and trade is reduced to the status of usual summer quiet. Corn dextrine is naturally firm, in keeping with the upward movement of the raw material, but buyers show but meager interest. Domestic and imported potato dextrine are steady at quotations, which may be repeated: Corn, 2½@2⅝c.; potato, imported, 5½@6½c.; domestic, 4⅞@5½c.

DIVI DIVI.—Buyers seem to have lost all interest and the market is dull and neglected. Arrivals lately have fallen off, but there is more than ample stock to keep prices down to a low level. Holders, as a rule, are anxious to make sales even at concessions. Prices are quoted at from $36 to $40 for wholesale lots, according to seller.

GAMBIER.—The position of the gambier market is little, if at all, changed from that reported during the previous week. The statistical position shows as yet no signs of weakening, and the market must, under the circumstances, remain firm, if with anything an advancing tendency. Demand from consumers, however, is light, as is also the interest shown by the operators and the speculative interest. For the present it seems to be a waiting market. There is little to induce buyers to come in, and holders, feeling sure of their position, are in no mood to make concessions. The consumers have had their wants amply provided for of late, and no immediate active buying seems likely to excite the market. The visible supply of gambier to Nov. 1 is estimated to be 34,000 bales, as against 63,000 at the same time last year. The deliveries to consumers between July 1 and Nov. 1, 1900, were 48,000. Should the same figures be equaled this year, there must necessarily be a shortage, unless September and October receipts are considerably above the usual monthly averages of late. The deliveries to consumers from Jan. 1, 1901, to July 1 were 71,000 bales, as against only 80,000 during the same period last year. The total shipments in bales from Singapore for the same time were:

	England.	America.	Continent.	Total.
1901.....	70,000	69,000	30,000	169,000
1900.....	63,000	89,000	46,000	198,000

Store gambier is quoted from 5c. to 5½c., as to quality and quantity. Far-off shipments are quoted from 4.40c. up, with nearer arrivals higher upon the basis of 4½@4⅝c. for June-August.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.—The market offers no special new feature. There is a quiet and yet a steady demand in a jobbing way, and prices continue steady as follows:—American casks, 1.80@2c.; kegs, 1.90@2.12½c.; German casks, 2@2.20c.; kegs, 2.20@2½c.

INDIGO. — The situation is without material change and the market remains featureless between seasons. The large consumers are all fully supported, and importers are waiting for consumption to overtake the present store supply. Meanwhile the market is fairly firm upon the basis of old current quotations.

NUTGALLS. — Chinese and Aleppo galls are both firmer on the other side, but this market offers nothing new. It would seem that recent low prices abroad were the result of short sales, and that values are now finding their proper level. As yet, however, prices in this market are unaffected by the conditions abroad. Demand here is quiet, but the market is somewhat firmer. We quote blue Aleppo 13@14c. and Chinese 14@15c. on spot. Shipments are offered somewhat lower.

PRUSSIATES.—The market for yellow prussiate of potash continue quiet. There has been a weaker tone of late and more offering at concessions from regular market figures. Buyers, however, continue more or less shy, and the little business offering is of a jobbing nature. Consuming industries are quiet, and no important business is immediately looked for. Prices may be quoted 13½@14c. Prussiate of soda is steady at 11¾@13c.

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NEW YORK: Littlejohn & Parsons.
PHILADELPHIA: George P. Morgan & Co.
WILMINGTON, Del.: James Bradford Co.
CHICAGO: E. H. Haines.

STARCH.—The market for starch is characterized by midsummer dulness, due to the continued quietness of the textile industries. Corn starch, notwithstanding quiet demand, is quoted somewhat higher, and is held firmer in sympathy with enhanced values of the raw material. Potato starch, however, is inclined to be easy, without buyers, at old current quotations. Rice and wheat grades move slowly and without quotable change. Quotations are: Corn pearl, in bags, 1.63c.; in barrels, 1.75c. Potato starch, 3.20@3¼c.; rice, 7½@9c., and wheat, 4½@5½c.

SUMAC.—There is nothing to add to previous reports. The market for Sicily sumac continues quiet, and no news is received affecting conditions abroad. Prices here are, if anything somewhat lower. Spot No. 1 is quoted $51@52, with shipments offering proportionately less. No. 2 is offered at $47, and Virginia sumac at from $43 to $50.

TAPIOCA AND SAGO FLOUR.—Tapioca and sago flours are both moving slowly, and neither attracts any particular attention. While stocks are not heavy in either case, buyers are indifferent and holders who would move goods must offer slight concessions. The market is easy at present quotations of 3¼@3⅝c. for tapioca flour and 2.90@3c. for sago flour.

TIN CRYSTALS.—Demand, as with all dyestuffs, during the past week has fallen off, and the market continues quiet at current quotations of 20c. for barrels, 20½c. for kegs, and 21½c. for jars.

ZINC. — Conditions are unaltered. Demand is light and supply ample. The market is therefore easy at quotations of 5¾@5⅞c.

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

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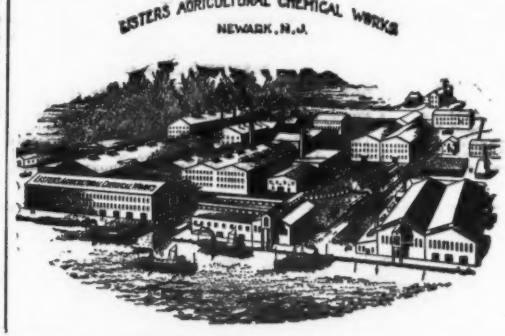

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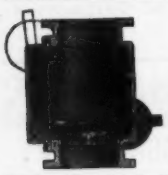

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